SATURDAY NIGHT

NEW COMMUNIST STRATEGY
by B. K. Sandwell

Wheat Can't Make the Grade

OCTOBER 10, 1950 VOL. 66, NO. 1

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 66, No. 1 Whole No. 2997

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: No, this wasn't posed by a professional model. She's a genuine farmer's wife—1950 model. **Mrs. Gerald Craig** of North Gower, Ont., digs in with a pitchfork to help her farmer husband with his fall crops. This year Canadian farmers looked forward to celebrating the Thanksgiving season with a bumper crop of high-grade wheat but, on the Prairies, grain growers lost another big gamble: the worst August frost in 22 years struck before the crop could be brought in. It reduced the yield, but the worst damage was to the grade of wheat; a lot of it can be used only for feed. For more on Canada's wheat, see Page 10.—*Photo by Malak.*

Highlights: Painless social science for schoolchildren (Page 8) . . . Saskatchewan's proposed earth dam would make a lake 135 miles long (Page 9) . . . SN's Willson Woodside reports from Lake Success en route to Europe (Page 14) . . . A lot of preparation goes into a wedding but very little into marriage (Page 30) . . . Labrador has a second batch of little-publicized iron deposits (Page 38).

Memo: One year ago this issue SN made some changes in format and style. It has been a year of transition and experiment, but we have been pleased with results. Within six months SN had a solid circulation increase of over 35 per cent. And SN readers are the most important people in Canada! In a recent coast-to-coast survey by an independent research organization, about 8 readers out of 10 said they approved the changes. Of new subscribers, 80.6 per cent said they preferred the "new SN", of newsstand buyers, 85.2 per cent. Encouraging as these signs have been, SN still aims at keeping your favorite weekly magazine at the top of your list, of making it your best interpretation of the Canadian scene, even more than before.

Next "city special": LONDON: Big wheel of Western Ontario—Oct. 17 issue.

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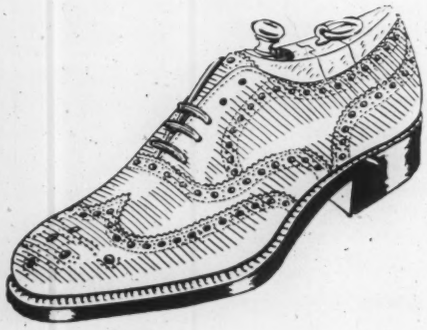

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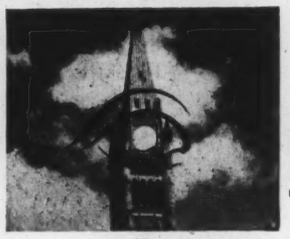

OTTAWA VIEW

FREEING THE DOLLAR

A DECISION last week-end to restore the Canadian dollar to parity with the U. S. dollar would have caused little surprise. Most of the $285 million which flowed into Canada during September was "hot money" gambling on this event. But the Government's decision to leave the exchange rate free surprised most people. And it left the "hot money" in a more doubtful position.

How would the speculators react?

The flood of speculative U.S. funds into Canada was a relatively recent growth. But nearly two months ago financial authorities were starting to consider revaluation, and they were concerned with perfectly legitimate movements of capital. New U.S. funds were coming in for such projects as oil and ore developments, and it was already noticeable that U.S. concerns were not in a hurry to withdraw profits.

BUCKING IMF

WHEN the Canadian dollar was devalued last year, more Government sentiment than was generally realized favored a free rate. This year these people spoke up again with a stronger case. Finance Minister **Abbott** naturally leans to the side of "laissez-faire;" and he acted — as he would say — "like a true Liberal." Prime Minister **St. Laurent** also favored a free rate, if there was any change.

This was bucking the International Monetary Fund. **Louis Rasminsky,** Chairman of Foreign Exchange Control Board, had the job of talking the Fund directors into acquiescence. Acquiescence is the most you can say of it. Free exchange rates are forbidden by the Fund's articles. The IMF has not approved the Canadian action. But it hasn't complained too loudly.

WHERE WILL IT SETTLE?

THE early movements of the exchange were bound to be largely affected by the "hot money" cheated of an easy ten per cent profit. When these had sorted themselves out, the Canadian dollar was expected to be up, but no one knew how much. Some financial authorities guessed near par. Others, "around 95."

CONSUMERS' CONCERN

ONE of the arguments for revaluation was to relieve the consumer of the ten per cent premium he has been paying on all U.S. goods and on Canadian products with a large market south of the border. In strict theory the effect should be to reduce prices by anything up to ten per cent, depending on where the dollar settles. But it remained to be seen whether it would work out this way. It seemed almost equally likely that U.S. demand for Canadian products (such as beef, lumber, newsprint, base metals) would be enough to maintain the price as it was. But Canadians would pay the same as formerly; the U.S. would pay more.

SPECIAL CASE: GOLD

IN ONLY one case an immediate increase in the U.S. price seemed to be ruled out. That was gold. The $3.50 deducted from the Government bonus to make up for last year's devaluation was restored at once. But the mines had more help in sight. **J. J. McCann,** who is Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys as well as Minister of National Revenue, immediately started drafting a new Gold Mines Assistance Act. It would replace the existing act which expires at the end of this year anyway; it would fix a new "base year" on which to calculate assistance payments. This was expected to save the gold-mining communities. But would it be welcome to the IMF and the U.S. Treasury?

DEFENCE DECISIONS

EXTERNAL Affairs Minister **Pearson** was up from New York for last Saturday's Cabinet meeting, but there was little time left for foreign policy. His report on the North Atlantic Treaty Council was expected to occupy Cabinet this week.

Canada has now voted, along with the other Treaty powers, to establish an "integrated force" for Western Europe under a Supreme Commander. This leaves a lot of questions to be worked out by the military authorities. The Chief of Staff (pending the appointment of the Supreme Commander himself) must have definite terms of reference. He must be told what authority he has over the national contingents. He must know what area he is to defend, what troops he will have. His new command will probably supersede Western Union and the other regional European groups: for his job is not to defend the Rhine, but to establish a defence line as far east as possible.

All these problems have to be settled, even before national contributions to the new force are decided. Canadian answers must be worked out for **Brooke Claxton** to take to New York on October 28. That's when he meets with General **Marshall, Emanuel Shinwell, Jules Moch** and the other treaty defence ministers.

PROGRESS IN CAMERA

WHEN the provincial and federal representatives met in Quebec to discuss the constitution, progress started as soon as they got into secret session. Under **Louis St. Laurent's** highly tactful guidance, with **Maurice Duplessis** being the genial host, with **Leslie Frost** playing the conciliator, the far-ranging talk concentrated on the practical task of finding an amending procedure.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Why Not a Labor Court?

THE railway strike came to an end when the House of Commons passed the "Maintenance of Railway Operation Act". But nobody supposes that the enactment of that law settled any more than the immediate problem. Negotiations were to continue. And even when the railway dispute is settled permanently to everybody's satisfaction—a Utopian idea—the railway strike leaves in its trail some labor-management issues of the greatest importance.

The whole question of the rights of organized labor in vital public utilities, as against the rights of the citizens of the country as a whole, has been projected into public attention. At any moment we may have to find a new answer to this question.

The debates in the House of Commons on the railway strike were given a lot of publicity. But one of the best examinations of the subject came in the Senate after the railwaymen had gone back to work. The issue had by then moved off the front pages. Perhaps for that reason the thoughtful, moderate and constructive speech by Senator J. W. De B. Farris of British Columbia got little attention. This is a pity, because it was not a re-threshing of old straw. It made a proposal for the future which deserves, I think, the courtesy of serious and widespread consideration.

Not Unsympathetic

There was no disposition, either in the Commons or the Senate, to deny any of the hard-won rights of the worker to withhold his labor, to go on strike, if he elected to do so. Labor cannot complain that our parliamentarians were unsympathetic, or that they would turn back the clock and deny equal bargaining rights to the worker. But what did come out, in some of the speeches, was the realization that a right of one section of a community may, in some circumstances, be pressed to the point where it can no longer be accepted by the country as a whole. There is a point, somewhere, at which the welfare and safety of the citizens generally is menaced by a strict adherence to the rights of labor.

I thought Senator Farris's distinction between the ordinary strike, and a paralysis of vital public utilities was put with singular clarity.

"A strike against an employer only is one thing," he said, "but a strike against the public is another thing. If in this day of integrated industry, such action can be divorced from its effect on the public, and become a contest between employer and employee, that is an entirely different matter.

"I can see no possible objection to turning the employee and employer loose in an arena and letting them fight it out, and may the best man win. But, as I say, it is a very different thing when the immediate effect of the strike is against the nation, particularly in a time of war peril such as we are now experiencing."

A Matter of Law

The most newsworthy part of Senator Farris's address was his proposal for a labor court:

"My opinion," he said, "which is given with hesitation and is subject to review and revision by myself, is that this question, like all other disputes in our country, should be settled by the law, administered on the principles of justice as we pride ourselves in having them in this country. I believe that a new court should be established. I do not like arbitrations which are set up for each occasion. Sometimes they are all right and sometimes they are not. I believe there ought to be a permanent labor court."

Senator Farris proposed an outstanding lawyer for chairman, adequately paid. The other two or three men on the court, he added, would not have to be lawyers, but men of high standing and experience in social and labor questions.

Senator Moraud tossed in a highly pertinent question: "Would my honorable friend suggest how he would enforce the decisions of that court?"

"I would enforce them in the same way that any other court decisions are enforced," replied the BC senator. But he recognized the difficulties. He quoted PM St. Laurent's word about the temporary railway enactment, that "in the last analysis you cannot enforce it by the power of the state unless the power of the state is supported by public opinion." But if a competent court were not accepted and obeyed, "then this country is in a hopeless condition," Farris said.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

Investments for October

Our new "Review and Securities List" features current business comment and lists certain key indicators which show that the expansion of Canadian business activity has continued unbroken during 1950, despite the uncertainty of the troubled international situation.

Special comment is included concerning Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited, Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, The British American Oil Company Limited, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Great Lakes Paper Company Limited and Massey-Harris Company Limited.

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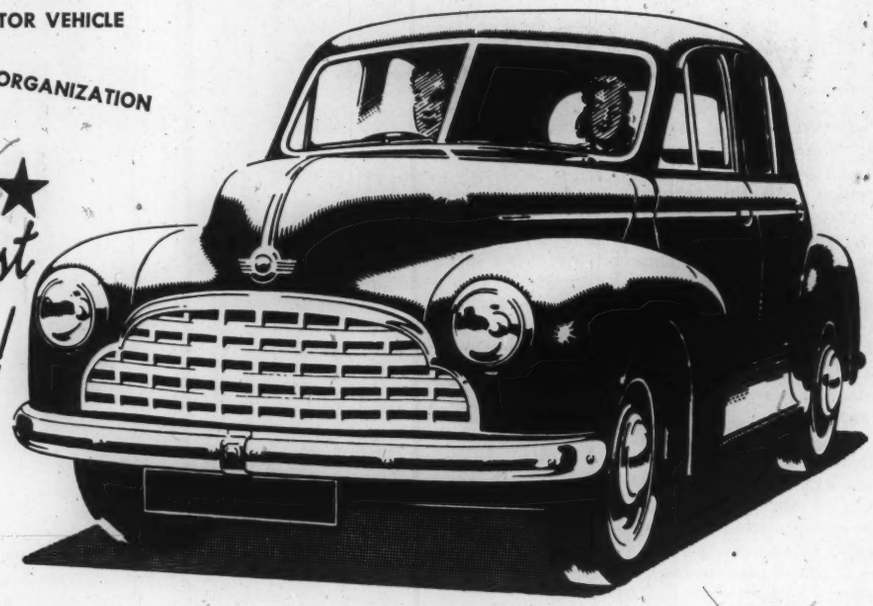

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C-9

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 1 Oct. 10, 1950

The Deterrent Force

THE point has been made, in defence of the Federal Government's attitude on the sending of Canadian troops to Europe for the Atlantic Pact service, that what that service now involves is not a fighting force but a deterrent force. When there is fighting to be done, runs the argument, Canada will be ready to take a hand in it—or at least "Parliament will decide". In the meanwhile it is better for Canadian manpower to be making munitions than to be marching up and down on some European frontier doing some deterring.

The argument leaves us unconverted. The European members of the Atlantic Pact feel very strongly that they are not powerful enough in themselves to deter Russia adequately, even with Made-in-Canada munitions to help them, and that they can be protected from enemy occupation (which for most of them will be the third occasion in half-a-century) only if Russia can be either (1) deterred, or (2) defeated at their frontiers. If Canada does not take a hand in the deterring, they say, Canada will never have a chance to take a hand in the defeating of Russia at their frontiers, because there just will not be time. Canada can of course then take a more leisurely hand in rescuing them from enemy occupation; but for reasons which we ourselves find it easy to comprehend they are not anxious to be rescued in any such leisurely manner. They want Russia to be either deterred or emphatically and promptly defeated, and they feel that the more it looks as if Russia were pretty sure to be emphatically and promptly defeated, the more likely it is that Russia will be deterred.

We think that they are right, and that if Canada is going to be of any use to the Atlantic Pact it will be by taking part from the beginning in the garrisoning of Europe, so that Russia may be sure to be defeated and thus may be very likely to be deterred. We also think that Canada is quite capable of doing this without ruining herself in the process (she is far from having been ruined by what she did in the last two wars), and that if she can't do it with the help of the powers which Mr. Howe now possesses she can give him some more.

The Late J. B. Maclean

THE late John Bayne Maclean would have been a success in whatever line of activity he might have chosen, for he had great gifts of managerial ability and, at least in his early years when his organization was small, an uncanny judgment about the men whom he picked to work with him. But the key to his rapid rise to great wealth and influence was his prompt perception of the future that lay ahead of the trade periodical. That class of publishing was in its infancy when he founded *The Canadian Grocer*, and it happened very fortunately that the trade to which that paper catered was engaged in a brisk conflict with some other interest and needed a vehicle of expression.

For many years the Maclean institution was the chief training-ground for young men with ambitions for success in the publishing business, and the number of ex-Maclean men (and in later days women) who occupy high positions in the newspaper and magazine world is perhaps as great a tribute to the founder as the size and reputation of his own business. They all retained a lively affection for the energetic and wilful but endearing personality of the man who trained them.

"People Called Smith"

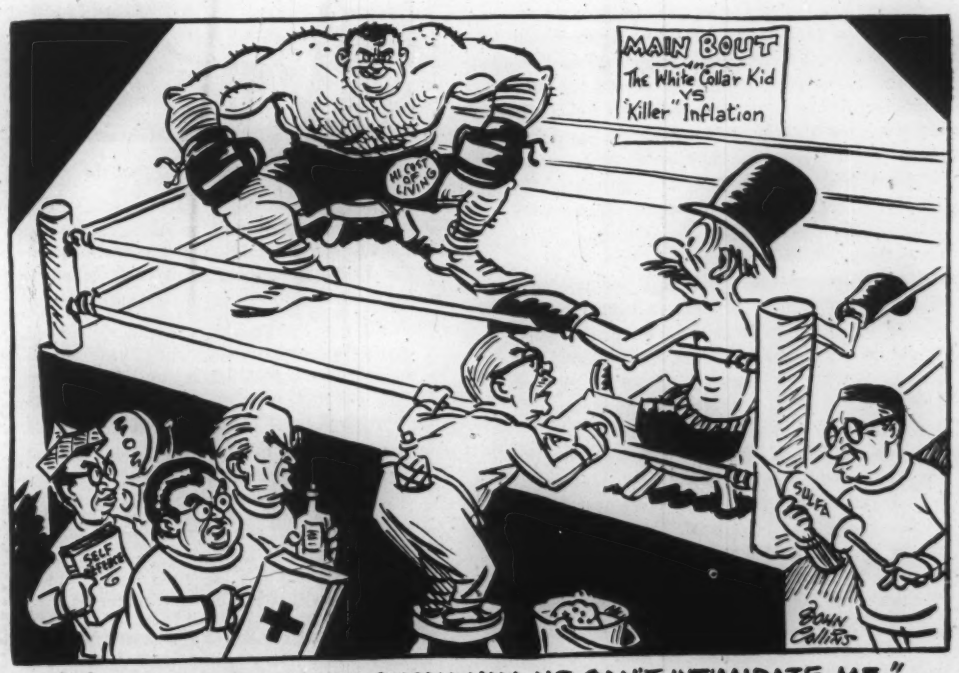
THERE is probably no combination of two initials and a surname which in all the range of English nomenclature approaches in frequency of occurrence the name of W. H. Smith. In the Toronto telephone directory there are twelve persons who use that exact method of designating themselves, and scores more who would be entitled to do so if they did not prefer to spell out the Walter, or William, or Wesley, or Wilmot, which gets them out of the plain W.H. list.

Next to an unforgettably characteristic name, an extremely neutral one is probably the best form of advertising. Millions of people in Great Britain must have felt that a firm which called itself W. H. Smith and Son, and which pushed newspapers, magazines and books into their hands on every railway platform, was a friendly, homey, respectable-British-family sort of firm with which they would like to do business. They would never have felt the same about a firm called Viscount Hambleden and Son, though that is what the third head of the firm ultimately became. You can't make a "household word" out of a Viscount's title.

The advent of this great bookselling organization, with its magnificent tradition, to the Canadian field is a most welcome development. Canada has always been a difficult field for the retail distribution of the printed volume; but it is improving, and the combination of ingenuity of method with scrupulous regard for dignity and honesty, for which this firm is famous, should impart a new vitality to the whole business. Canadians definitely ought to read more books than they do, and with W. H. Smith and Son on the job chances are that they will.

Mr. Mosher and the Workers

THE political arm of labor appears to lack some of the necessary muscular connection with the body. Mr. Mosher, addressing the CCL delegates, lamented that "We have preferred the movies to political meetings, and as individual members of Congress unions we have refused to contribute toward the support of a political party which our Congress has endorsed even the price of a couple of movie tickets." This is obviously very sad, and no doubt proves something or other about something; but Mr. Mosher made no allowance for the possibility that it may prove that the organized working people who compose the 350,000 membership of the CCL did not much like being dragooned into supporting the CCF and the Congress should not therefore have endorsed it.



"GET IN THERE AND SHOW HIM HE CAN'T INTIMIDATE ME"

Mr. Mosher is of course a Socialist, or he would not want organized labor to support a Socialist party. He thinks that the workers of Canada "do not yet clearly understand the nature of the competitive system," but that is because he takes it for granted that if they understood it they would disapprove of it. There is surely a possibility that they understand it, almost if not quite as well as Mr. Mosher does, and yet do not disapprove of it. Even the CCF has found it necessary to backslide a little from the Regina Manifesto, and Mr. Coldwell admits that there is still, for the time being at least, a place in Canada for private enterprise, which is essentially and necessarily competitive. The Communist party indeed complains that the CCF is no longer truly Socialistic.

Our own belief is that the workers of Canada are quite capable of understanding the competitive system, that they will understand it better and better as they get more opportunity to compare it with its alternative, Socialism, and that the more they understand it the more they will approve of it. As for their lack of influence in politics, which Mr. Mosher also deplores, they would obviously have a great deal more influence if they did not throw away their votes on a political party advocating an economic system which scarcely anybody outside of labor has any desire for.

Exchange Rates—Fixed or Free?

WITH one exception Canada is the first country to flout the International Monetary Fund by leaving its currency to the free play of the market. The one exception is Belgium, which got grudging acceptance from the IMF a year ago for a floating franc, but only after it had given substantial assurances that the rate would not be allowed to vary outside certain broad limits.

The articles of agreement of the International Monetary Fund, which Canada has accepted, call for each country to establish a value for its currency, and then to hold it within 1 per cent of that figure. The object which this provision was designed to secure was a general stability of international exchanges which would encourage trade. It was also specifically intended to prevent competitive devaluation of currencies as a weapon of trade competition. With these objectives there can be no quarrel.

A Canadian dollar finding its own level in relation to the U.S. dollar is not going to be an unstable currency. The limits of probable fluctuation can be stated with fair confidence: the Canadian dollar is not likely to go below 90 cents; it is not likely to rise more than a few points above par; and it will probably settle pretty steadily somewhere between these two extremes. The assurance that supply and demand will hold the dollar within these relatively narrow limits is the only thing which enables the Government to declare a free market while still maintaining a skeleton structure of foreign exchange control. It may be, therefore, that the Canadian example would be a bad one for some other countries to follow. Where the economic disparity with the U.S. is really great, the fixed exchange rate may be still the only way to maintain any kind of stability. Canadians should be content to say that the free exchange market is the right thing for us, without advocating it as a universal nostrum.

The speculative buying of Canadian currency which has swamped the markets in recent weeks is the best proof that a fixed rate is unsuitable for the conditions prevailing on the Canada-U.S. border. The U.S. operators were frankly gambling on the restoration of parity. So long as we were tied to a fixed rate we would always be exposed to the attacks of this "hot money"; its influence could just as well be used to drive our dollar down as up. With a free market the operations of speculators will provide their own corrective if they get out of step with the realities of the economic situation.

—CP

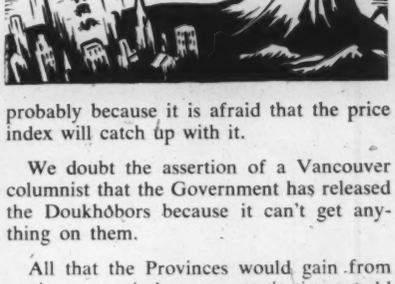
A. R. MOSHER *wants labor more politics-minded.*

PASSING SHOW

IN ENGLAND it has been decided that a sliced loaf is not a loaf. All the same, half a sliced loaf is better than no bread.

Canadians think of rust as something that you get on wheat—not as something that you get on a sword.

Mount Everest is said to be getting higher,



probably because it is afraid that the price index will catch up with it.

We doubt the assertion of a Vancouver columnist that the Government has released the Doukhobors because it can't get anything on them.

All that the Provinces would gain from getting an entirely new constitution would be the time it would take the Dominion to find out how to drive a coach and horses through it.

Besides, the Red Feather is one way of fighting the Red Menace.

The first winner of the P. D. Ross Memorial Trophy for the best rowing crew was McMaster University, proving once again that Baptists are good in the water, even when they do not get immersed.

Lucy says she thinks the reason why the CCL hates Communists is that they can shout "dirty capitalists" louder.

Not Too Busy to Fight

WE WERE very glad to read the Prime Minister's repudiation of any idea that Canadians might be too busy making munitions to do any fighting. Speaking to the Royal Military College Club last week-end, Mr. St. Laurent pointed out that the military effort in Western Europe is designed to stop fighting breaking out, and that there is not now any fighting for Canadians to join in. He went one better, too, when he made the first official announcement that the Canadian Army Special Force might be available to serve as part of the "deterrent force" in Europe. This was a very welcome—though not unexpected—statement.

It now appears that most of the argument about Canadian commitments overseas has really been an argument about timing. The United States Government, with the typical U.S. flair for stating things in a big way, has been talking about creating an "integrated force" in Europe as though this were something that could be done to-morrow. It has offered 5-10 U.S. divisions (on certain conditions) as part of the force. In fact, there are not now enough available U.S. divisions to redeem this pledge, and there won't be for some months. The U.S. Government has also been insisting on rearmament of western Germany. The fact is that there are not now, and won't be for many months, enough arms to spare for Germany. There are not even enough to go round the Atlantic Treaty powers. The PM was perfectly right to stress that arms production is the most immediate need.

We could wish that the U.S. plans and statements were anchored a little more firmly to the realities of short-term possibilities. But we would also like to see in Canadian statements a more imaginative grasp of the overall design. Mr. St. Laurent, perhaps intentionally, perhaps unintentionally, has made his Government's attitude seem more negative than it is.

The PM shows now that he has no objection in principle to Canadian participation in an international force in Western Europe. We always suspected that this was so. But why didn't he say so more clearly earlier?

Wheat and Politics

TO MANY western farmers this year's wheat crop has turned out to be a calamity. To many more, who were more fortunate in their weather or who have adequate cash reserves, it is, at least, a great disappointment. The reasons for this are discussed in an article elsewhere in this issue. No town-dweller, probably no eastern farmer even, finds it easy to imagine the outlook of a man who has seen his year's livelihood shrivel before his eyes on one night of frost. That has happened to thousands of people on the prairies this summer.

It is no wonder that many farmers are feeling bitter, and no surprise that—like so many of us—they should take out their disappointment on the Government at Ottawa. The failure of the crop on many farms this year must raise the question whether the scale of national assistance is adequate. Under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act relief is limited to $500 per farm. This is a small sum, and parliament might well consider increasing it in cases of real need.

Certainly, if more adequate relief is required for the western farmers, it should be by some selective means such as this which will relate the relief to the individual need. The so-called "parity index" which attempts to compare the farmers' income with the cost of things the farmer has to buy still shows that farmers are better off than

they were in the period 1925-29. It stands at above 107, where 100 is parity. Nothing that has happened to this year's wheat crop establishes a case for general relief for all the farmers of Canada or even the prairies. Nothing has happened to justify the sweeping demands put forward last week by the Farmers' Unions of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Since these two bodies have got a good deal of publicity for their trip to Ottawa, it may be well to point out that they have no claim to represent "the farmers of the West". They represent, at best, a faction of them. They did not even consult the more responsible agricultural organizations, such as the Federation of Agriculture and the Wheat Pools, before marching off to see Mr. Howe and Mr. Gardiner. Their manoeuvre smells strongly of an attempt to exploit the natural disappointment of the western farmers for their own purposes.

New or Old Constitution?

AS WE go to press the latest available news on the Constitutional Conference is that some of the Provinces are determined to have a re-writing of the BNA Act and some of them are determined not to. The argument in favor of a completely new draft seems to us extremely unconvincing. The "Made in Canada" cry has no basis, for the BNA Act was in all essentials drawn up in Canada before it was submitted to the Westminster Parliament; the changes made there were almost all in the nature of improvements in the drafting, with little serious effect upon the meaning. To make a new constitution is to throw overboard the work of one of the ablest groups of statesmen that this country has ever assembled.

The advocates of a new constitution do not seem to realize the enormous uncertainties and problems of interpretation which are inevitable when a completely new fundamental law as complex as this one would have to be is put in operation. We at least know where we are with the BNA Act, and are not too profoundly dissatisfied with it. With an entirely new statute, every part of which has to be interpreted in the light of every other part, the uncertainties would be fully as great as those which surrounded the American Constitution for a century, and some of which still continue.

Sonnet to Ontario

("Ontario hunters can cooperate with the Research Division of the Department of Lands and Forests by shipping buck deer heads to the Department's cold storage plant in Toronto. It is hoped to secure a few hundred of these heads for the research project being carried on by the division. Fish and game are cooperating fully in this regard."—From the official monthly Ontario Government Services bulletin of September 1.)

THIS *Canada of ours in harmony*
Is second to no country that we know:
On this side or beyond the curtain go,
And you are practically sure to see
People expressing animosity
Against their government, as 'twere their foe
And constant source of all their ills. Not so
In Canada. We and the State agree.

What province in our splendid commonweal
Leads all the ten in a responsive way,
The truly helpful, democratic state?
Ontario. When officials make appeal
For deer heads (why they need them, who
can say?)
Even the fish and game cooperate.

J. E. P.

New Communist Strategy

Canadian Comrades Have Received Their Orders from Salsberg; Give Up Top-Level Unionists, Go for Rank and File

by B. K. Sandwell

THE Canadian Communist party has in the last few weeks written off its campaign to get possession of the official machinery of the trade unions, as having been definitely defeated. The official instructions are to be found in the article "Labor and the War" by J. B. Salsberg in the September issue of the Communist intellectual periodical, *National Affairs Monthly*. The change of policy is as usual announced under the convenient formula of "self-criticism." Self-criticism has shown, says Mr. Salsberg, that the weakest side of the "peace movement," which is the present name for the Communist campaign, "is precisely where it should be the strongest, in the labor movement."

—Don McKague
B. K. SANDWELL

The campaign therefore "must be forged below, in the ranks of the workers, in a living and active fashion. The prime task cannot be the securing of official decisions at local union meetings regardless of the consequences, but rather the development of mass rank and file activities to save Canada from involvement in the Wall Street wars." The technique is to be "the building of peace councils in each locality and neighborhood, the formation of labor committees within such councils . . . the formation of peace committees in factories, mines and camps (which peace committees need not be officially endorsed by local unions or councils) . . ."

There are, however, or at least there were when Mr. Salsberg was writing, which was before the TLC purge, certain less direct techniques which can still be practised within the trade union locals. These include the sending of delegates—if necessary at Communist expense—to the Warsaw peace congress of October 15, the passing of protest resolutions against the Korean war, and "action against rising prices and against the profiteers," together with "the fight for higher wages and increases in all pension and social insurance benefits." The demand for price controls must, however, be resisted, as these tend "to pave the way for labor and wage controls." In the factories, mines and camps "shop papers"—not necessarily influenced in any way by the union, but definitely run by Communists—"must be multiplied in number and made more attractive and lively."

A good example of this device is the mimeographed *Spark*, published by "a group of LPP chemical workers" in the gas business in Toronto.

Campaign to Split the CCF

A campaign to split the CCF is indicated by the announcement that *NAM* will publish in October "an article analysing the CCF National Convention. Let's plan now to get this article to CCF workers." These workers are to be reminded that the Regina Manifesto, the original platform of their party, "opposes imperialist war," and that the Canadian people "are being made victims of a cunning war-coalition scheme of St. Laurent, Drew, Coldwell and Low." The CCF, however, is not the only part of Canada (other than the Communist party) which "opposes imperialist war"; there is also "the rising anti-imperialist war struggle in Quebec," and a deeper united front must be welded between these "peace" forces and the working-class movement, "to defend the peace and independence of Canada from the Yankee warmongers and their servitors and allies in Canada."

This technique of utilizing the very natural peace-loving tendencies of the French Canadians is of course by no means new. It was very successfully worked throughout the period from 1939 to 1941 when Moscow was an ally of Berlin, and caused Mr. Duplessis for a time to be the cherished idol of Mr. Salsberg and Mr. Tim Buck. There was no difficulty about reversing the technique when Hitler attacked Russia, because the war instantly became a war for freedom, democracy and every other admirable human institution except religion, which the Communists and Nazis were united in disapproving.

The Sad Case of T. G. McManus

Self-criticism has also been going on in the Canadian Communist party on the subject of T. G. McManus, head of the Seamen's Union, and his "desertion to the camp of the warmongers and big business reaction." The errors in this case are found to have been "political liberalism" and "organizational laxity." The former consisted in a "well-meaning" concern to save an individual with a long record of party work, and a "tolerance of looseness and drinking as things for which 'allowances' have to be made." The latter consisted in carelessness of procedure, lack of discussion "with members of his club to involve them in the solution of the question," and the fact that "even when his suspension from membership was decided on, this was neither made public nor even reported to the party."

The campaign for higher wages and more welfare provisions is admirably designed to help in the breaking-down of the existing economic system, and that is why it is favored by the Communist party. It is often not difficult to press demands for wages which the wage-paying industry cannot possibly bear, while a considerable part of the increase if granted is always bound to produce higher prices.

Mr. Sandwell is now touring the Western Provinces on a speaking tour for the Association of Canadian Clubs, of which Right Hon. Vincent Massey has recently become President.

Mr. Sandwell spoke during last week in Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat and Calgary. His further dates are:

October 9 to 13—Revelstoke, Kamloops, Vernon, Kelowna, Penticton.

October 16 to 20—Vancouver, Chilliwack, Nanaimo, Duncan, Victoria.

No dates in week of October 23.

October 30 to November 1—Port Alberni, Courtenay, Qualicum, BC.

November 6 to 7—Grande Prairie, Peace River.

November 9 to 10—Vermilion, Edmonton.

November 13 to 14—Prince Albert, Brandon.

November 16 to 18—Winnipeg, Fort William, Port Arthur.

MALAK METHOD *of visual instruction combines photographic beauty with sure sense of educational interest, as Givins St. School (Toronto) pupils are discovering.*

Malak's Magic and the Three R's

Well Known Ottawa Photographer Adds Beauty of Lens To Instruction in New System of Visual Education

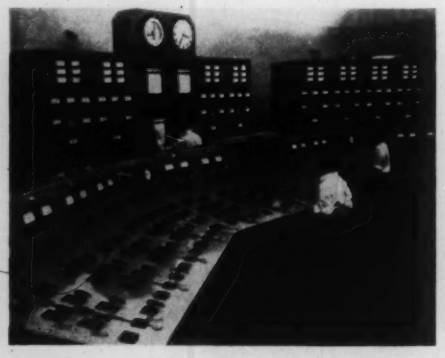
IMMIGRANT *series includes fine portrait of a Czech* (l.) *and two Latvians working on railroad.*

IF THERE'S TRUTH in the old newspaper adage that "one picture is worth 1,000 words," children who are being taught by the "Malak method" should absorb an enormous amount of instruction. The Malak method, shown in these pictures, combines the continuity and fascination of the motion picture with the systematic stop-and-start that allows time for absorption of knowledge.

Malak, well known Ottawa photographer, evolved the scheme of shooting a series of pictures in the plants and environments of major Canadian industries. The series of photographs suitably mounted tell a continuous story. Geared to the lesson topic under discussion, they can be used for actual teaching. Or the series can be displayed in the library or auditorium of the school where students may follow them for themselves. The fine quality of photography characteristic of Malak, his understanding of the *scéne juste*, seems to elicit an automatic pleasure in the student observer.

The system is little more than a year old. It found first popularity in Toronto. As news of the scheme and recommendations of its use have spread to the rest of the provinces, this year sets will be available to the country's schools.

Most of the subjects so far prepared are industrial, *e.g.*, Aluminum, Pulp and Paper, Textiles, Nylon, Radio. But it is Malak's plan to add subjects of national, though not necessarily industrial, importance. One such set has already been prepared: "Immigrants are Good for Canada." It shows the faces of men from different nationalities, where they are located and what they are doing for the culture and economy of Canada. This set has been used in a wider field than education and has been shown to Canadian and world organizations through the offices of the Canadian Citizenship Council.



SHIPSHAW *control room scene is part of aluminum series. Trade marks or names are never shown.*

DRAMA *of Canadian industry is shown by Malak in such scenes as this one of aluminum ingots.*

HUMAN SIDE *of industry occupies Malak's lens. Lumberjacks take time out in pulp and paper set.*

They're Damping Down Saskatchewan

Since Depression Lingering Threat of Drought Has Provided Impetus For Lifeline Project.

by Eric Knowles and Phil Wade

AGRICULTURALLY - MINDED Saskatchewan has never regained peace of mind since the terrible drought of the 30's which laid it in the dust. Those were the days about which the farmers now joke: about gophers caught trying to dig holes 30 feet in the air, but also talked seriously of irrigation. But even with the drought just a horrible shadow of the past they talk irrigation even more vigorously than ever.

To them the many small irrigation projects that have proved successful in the past few years are but arrows pointing the way to the real source of plenty: the proposed earth dam across the South Saskatchewan River, 60 miles south of Saskatoon. On completion this project would result in a lake 135 miles long (shoreline 475 miles) containing enough water to cover 6,765,000 acres one foot deep.* Irrigation and power!

Speaking to an irrigation meeting at Lethbridge, Alberta, three years ago, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Federal Minister of Agriculture, said determinedly: "We will build the dam. It will take ten years to build. There is a great amount of testing to be done. There can't be a mistake. If there were, Saskatoon, 60 miles away, would practically cease to exist."

Preliminary tests for the dam site were made along hundreds of miles of river before a site known as Coteau Creek was chosen near the village of Dunblane. This creek flows into the South Saskatchewan and its course lends itself perfectly for a spillway. Then came more tests—they are still going on—but Mr. Gardiner, speaking on the project again this summer said that it was now known that "the engineers have established that it is physically possible to build the dam at any point within a half mile area [of Coteau Creek]."

The cost of preliminary work up to the spring of this year was $1,249,818 to be borne by the federal government. The work comes under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration.

Six basic benefits of the dam are listed in a report of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration tabled in the House of Commons: 1. Irrigation; 2. Restoration of lake levels; 3. Urban water supply; 4. Power; 5. River regulation; 6. Recreation.

These are the Advantages:

The dam would be 210 feet in height, half a mile wide and the water depth at the dam would be 185 feet. The soil survey shows that in the region to be served there are 864,410 acres suitable for irrigation. Of this, 127,615 acres are very good soils, 426,190 acres are good soil and 310,605 acres are fair. Of the 864,410 acres classed as irrigable, a proportion must be ruled out because of topography and it is estimated that the maximum irrigated area would be 600,000 acres.

This brings up the question of power. Practically all Saskatchewan's electricity comes from steam plants, the exception being Island Falls, a water-power development which runs the great Flin Flon mines. The South Saskatchewan River dam output is approximately 435 million kilowatt hours per year, or about one and a half times the annual power consumption of the province. After irrigation power requirements were met, the province would have 395,000,000 kilowatt hours per year for general purposes.

The Coteau Creek site is very favorably located with respect to population. Fifty-three per cent lives within a radius of 125 miles and 69 per cent within a 150-mile radius.

Financing of the dam was discussed by Mr. Gardiner and the provincial government in June. Hon. C. M. Fines, provincial treasurer, said the province was anxious to see the project started at an early date and would be prepared to discuss the division of financial responsibility as soon as the federal government had undertaken to finance a share of the cost. Mr. Gardiner said that the federal government would not be free to discuss the matter further until the financial relationships of the federal and provincial governments had been discussed at a conference this September.

These are the Damages:

Mr. Gardiner said that the costs of the scheme was not as prohibitive as some people thought. It had been reported that the cost would be close $200 an acre on the basis of the 600,000 acres that would be irrigated. But adjacent lands of some 3,025,000 acres would also be improved and this additional benefit would reduce the cost to about $100 an acre. The power value would cut the cost to $50 an acre. This, he added, was the cost of similar projects in Alberta.

Mr. MacNicol, a Toronto MP very much interested in the project, in his many speeches in Western Canada on the project, kept pointing out that while one square mile of dry prairie would provide a living for three persons, one square mile of sure-crop irrigated prairie would provide for 29.

Restoration of lake levels is a very important phase of the dam. Diversion of water from the Saskatchewan to the Qu'Appelle Valley would restore water levels in Last Mountain Lake and six lakes in the Qu'Appelle Valley (one of the most beautiful parts of Western Canada). All these lakes have been showing disquieting low water levels for a number of years.

Recreation is another factor. Several big dams in the United States have made lakes which have provided famous summer resorts. The Saskatchewan River dam would do the same.

The Saskatchewan can do big damage in its two flood times annually, the spring break-up and in June when the snow melts in the Rockies. The worst flood areas are 20 miles south of Saskatoon, in the Pike Lake area, where farmers have to leave their homes every few years.

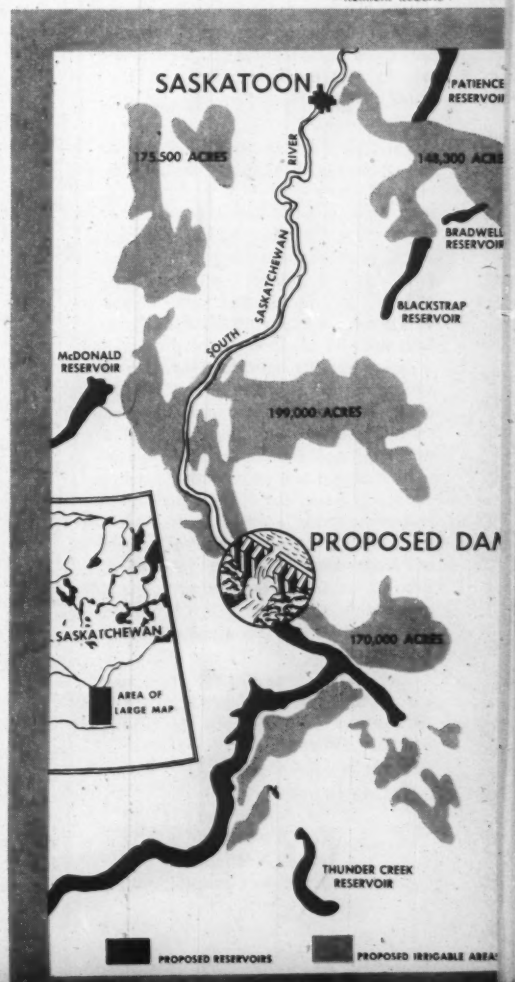
How would Saskatchewan farmers take to irrigation farming? Perhaps Mr. Gardiner has the answer. He points to the Rolling Hills irrigation development in Alberta. One hundred and fifty-four Saskatchewan farm families were moved in the 'thirties from the worst dried-out areas to Rolling Hills. They were 25 miles from a railroad. Only one family failed to make good. Prosperous farms now surround the prosperous village of Rolling Hills.

Dry years will come again to Saskatchewan just as sure as the sun will rise tomorrow. Much of it is a dry land where it sometimes rains. That is why the people who love their province want to see gum boots and irrigation shovels take a stout part in the farming economy.

*Cost of the big dam, and an auxiliary dam in the Qu'Appelle Valley, necessary to prevent much of the dammed water flowing into the Qu'Appelle River, is estimated at $80 million.

PRELIMINARY *soil and engineering surveys by 100 men cost federal government $1,249,818.*

COMPLETION *of dam will turn South Saskatchewan River into a huge reservoir (black).*
—Kenneth Roberts



Prairie Wheat Can't Make the Grade

But In Spite Of the Damage Done to A Bumper Crop By the August Frost The Picture Isn't As Gloomy As Disappointed Farmers May Believe

by Michael Barkway

CANADA lost its biggest gamble this year: and people are still busy trying to guess how much has been lost.

It's an annual gamble, made by thousands of prairie wheat farmers. The stake, for them, is their year's livelihood. The stake, for Canada, is a $500 million slice of total exports. The enemy is drought, grasshoppers, pests, hail, blights, frost and a dozen other vagaries of nature.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

The enemy who beat the farmer this year was frost. It struck on the night of Aug. 16, and in the next ten days the whole grain supply for 1950-51 was changed. You have to go back 22 years to find a parallel.

This year we are not as badly hit as in earlier bad years. But it is the same story of disappointed hopes. Up to the 16th of August this year everybody expected a bumper crop of good quality wheat. Official estimates forecast a crop of 544 million bushels. Countless farmers looked out on stands of wheat to gladden the heart: on a good many farms they expected to harvest 30 bushels to the acre. Then came the frost. Nobody can say for certain just how much it has cut down the yield. In September the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reduced their forecast to 490 million bushels for the whole of Canada, 455 million for the prairies.

But this is still a plentiful crop: it will probably be at least 100 million bushels above last year's. But what sort of wheat is it? Less than half will be of the top milling grades. The rest is no good for anything but animal feed. "It's a different product altogether," says Dr. Ernest Hope of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Last year 84 per cent of the crop was of good milling grades. This year—according to estimate—only 49 per cent. The experts calculate that we should just have enough milling wheat to fill our quota under the International Wheat Agreement, but there won't be much to spare. Nearly half of it will come from last year's carry-over. But we shall have millions of bushels of feed-wheat. And the feed-wheat piles up on top of large crops of oats and barley. Oats supply is 85 million bushels above last year, and barley 50 million above.

Here are the estimates of wheat grades, in millions of bushels, given to the House of Commons by Trade Minister Howe:

Total estimated deliveries:	360
Estimated grade:	
No. 1 Northern:	23
No. 2 Northern;	55
No. 3 Northern;	98

These are the recognized "milling grades": this is the wheat the millers want. It totals 176 million bushels, out of the 360 million total.

No. 4 Northern, which last year was only 3 per cent of the total crop, is expected to account for 16 per cent of this one. No. 4 is millable wheat. It is accepted as a "milling grade" in Chicago and places where they deal in wheat futures. But the millers don't like it. It takes more No. 4 wheat to produce one bushel of flour, and it brings down the quality. So one of this year's questions is how much of our 60 million bushels of No. 4 Northern the millers will take.

Obviously one of the best inducements is to make the price attractive. That's why the Wheat Board, after consulting with the wheat pools, has set very wide spreads between the different grades of wheat. It certainly makes sense from the point of view of the people who have got to market the wheat. But it's the immediate grouse of a good many Western farmers; and you can easily see why.

Initial Payment

The Wheat Board's method is to advance a safe rock-bottom price to the farmer as an "initial payment." Later on, when the Wheat Board has actually sold the wheat it makes up the initial payment to correspond to the price it managed to get on the world market. Last year, when the British were taking 140 million bushels at $2, the initial payment for No. 1 Northern was $1.75. This year—while the crop outlook was still excellent—the Wheat Board decided that the initial payment would have to be reduced to $1.40. Sales prospects were not as firm as last year. Wheat sold under the International Agreement, which now covers most of the main importing countries, couldn't be sold for more than $1.98 (No. 1 Northern), and if too much was offered it was possible that the price might have ranged down to $1.55. So the farmer started out with an initial payment 35 cents less than last year even for his best wheat. He loses even more heavily on the lower grades. Last year No. 4 Northern was 10 cents below No. 1. This year it's 18 cents below. Feed-wheat last year was 26 cents below No. 1 Northern: this year it's 40 cents below. You can see what that means to the farmer if you take the case of an imaginary Farmer Jones in Alberta.

Last year Mr. Jones had a fair crop, which averaged No. 2 Northern. The Wheat Board's initial payment for No. 2 was $1.72. That's at Head of the Lakes. Jones gets 17 cents less, to cover handling and freight to Lakehead. This year Jones again has a fair-sized crop, though it's not as big as he thought it would be earlier in the year. But he doesn't expect it to average better than No. 5 Northern. For that the Wheat Board will give him an initial payment of $1.12, less 17 cents. So instead of getting an initial payment of $1.55 a bushel Jones is going to get only 95 cents. No wonder he's blue about it.

Actually Jones is an optimist—you have to be to grow wheat on the prairies: and he's looking on the cheerful side. That 95 cents, he keeps reminding himself, is only an initial payment. If wheat sales go well this year, the Wheat Board will be making it up to something a little better later on. And Jones has one other string to his bow. He's one of the farmers who has always raised a little meat. He plans to keep some of his feed-wheat on the farm, and he's going to breed all the sows he's got this fall. The next twelve months are going to be a bit lean: Mrs. Jones has already given up all thought of that trip to the Coast for Christmas. She's going to stay home and raise chickens.

Arguing it out with Farmer Schmidt down the road, Jones was also saying that maybe the wheat prices will turn out a bit better. His argument was that if there had been a bumper crop of high-grade wheat, Canada couldn't have sold it at $1.98. "The price would have slipped," said Jones. "We might have been unloading it at $1.55. Now, at least, we'll sell our full quota of about 215 million bushels at the top agreement price."

Schmidt took the opposite view. "What are they going to do with all that feed, that's what I want to know," he said. "They may buy some more of it in the East; we'll feed what we can here. But who else is going to buy it? Do you think the Americans will?"

Officials back in Ottawa are asking that question too. Under the strict letter of U.S. law the Government can ban all imports of wheat, even "wheat unfit for human consumption," as the tariff classification calls it. That's because they are supporting the domestic price. But the Administration has not been rigid about that clause in other cases: potatoes was an example. So it's possible that they might let some of the feed-wheat into the U.S. The tariff on "wheat unfit for human consumption" is only 5 cents a bushel. But the Canadian price would have to be competitive.

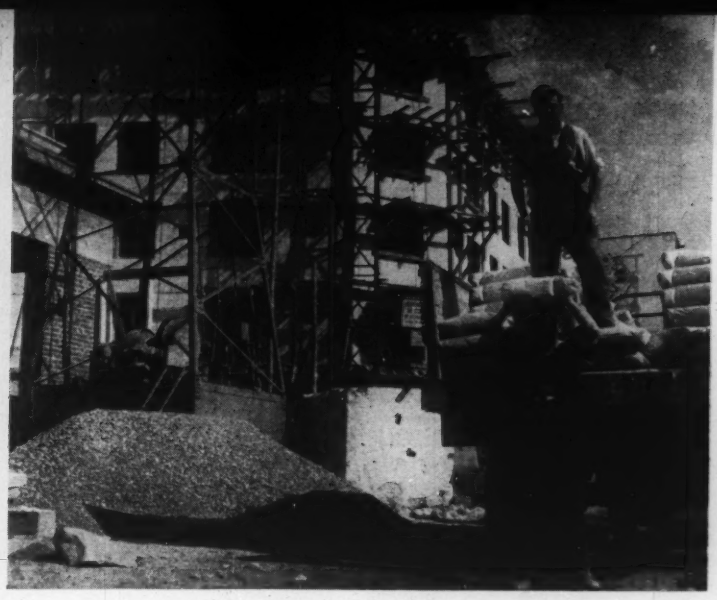
Canada will certainly have a mountain of feed this year. Livestock-growers and dairy-farmers in every province will benefit. Under the freight-assistance program, which has been in effect since 1941, the Government pays the cost of hauling prairie feed-grain to anywhere in Canada: to anywhere east, including Newfoundland, from the Head of the Lakes, and to British Columbia from either Calgary or Edmonton. In the past crop year, the Government paid $16 million to haul 2,400,000 tons of grain. It may well be more this year.

To look at it cheerfully this Thanksgiving week-end, we might have been a lot worse off. It's a disappointment that the crop didn't turn up a high-grade. For lots of prairie farmers it's much worse than a disappointment.

But, from the national point of view, a stock of feed-grain is still something to be thankful for.

FROST BITE: *For prairie farmers, dollars and cents disappointment.* —CP

—French Information



—Ken Bell

RECONSTRUCTION IN FRANCE *embodies a rejuvenation of her famous luxury living,* e.g., *opera opening* (l.) *and of her bombed buildings. But cynicism lingers.*

The Rebirth Pangs of Nations

In France and Belgium Reconstruction is Still Going On In the Face of Imminent New Destructive Dangers

by Margaret and Robert Francis

(In an article entitled "A Phoenix Rising in Holland" (SN, Aug. 22) Margaret and Robert Francis presented an eye-witness view of reconstruction in the cities of the Dutch. In the following, the writers report on the same work being done in France and Belgium.)

WAR completely destroyed 48,226 Belgian buildings and damaged a further 300,000. Since the end of the war, 2,110,667 new buildings have been reconstructed. These include 1,655,119 private homes, 360,274 commercial buildings, including apartment blocks, 5,478 hotels and lodgings (these with an eye to the tourist trade) 3,339 community buildings such as schools, 665 hospitals, clinics and sanitoria and 59,417 industrial buildings.

"We have not done so badly, have we?" one Belgian official pointed out. "Almost it would seem the war was an impetus to our development." He hastily protested that this did not mean that Belgium did not suffer during the war. Those of us who were there saw this suffering, but at the same time found the Belgians, compared with the French and Dutch, comparatively uncrushed by the occupation. The country was therefore in a better position economically and psychologically for reconstruction.

Industrial production in Belgium, beginning in 1948 and including the spring months of 1950, has averaged 123 per cent of production in the pre-war period between 1936 and 1938. This has enabled the government to plan a ten-year reconstruction program through which, between 1947 and 1956 they will spend 3,647 billion francs in repairing war damage, housing their citizens and building up their industries. Of this, 88 billion francs will be spent on private homes and to date 10 billion have been expended on this annually.

France who sets her material losses during the war and occupation at $96,500,000 had high psychological and economic barriers to hurdle before she could swing into reconstruction. Her civilian and military casualties were far beyond those of Belgium. Of her homes, 1,359,000 were completely destroyed, of her industrial plants, 165,700. More than 40,000 miles of highways and railways were destroyed.

Like Holland, her harbors and watercraft, both sea-going and internal, suffered heavy damage. Her farmlands were devastated, livestock driven off and equipment stolen during the occupation.

Her reconstruction efforts have been amazing and courageous, but everywhere in France even these are cited with cynicism, cynicism about the government, about the prospect of a lasting peace. Nowhere in Europe, except perhaps in Germany, did we sense the cold dread, amounting to panic, of another war which the majority of French businessmen, politicians and intellectuals seem to see just beyond the horizon.

Red Propaganda

The influence of Communistic propaganda seemed much stronger in France than in Holland or Belgium and it is directing antagonism and resentment against the United States, in all classes. The French are sharply critical of some phases of American policy in Germany which, as they see it, is tending towards the rehabilitation of an enemy whose atrocities they haven't forgotten. Even those well to the right politically criticize the attitude of the United States toward some of the Russians feelers for peace talks. If war comes they are almost as confident of eventual Western victory as America is, but they are just as confident that themselves, their homes and their civilization will be destroyed before victory.

As we talked to French people in tiny villages in the Jura Mountains, in Neuilly villas, in left bank cafés, in newspaper offices, a feeling of fear of the future always seemed to be heavy and unhealthy in the air. One thing was apparent, psychologically France is still far from reconstruction, the same fear psychosis, the same paranoia is there as we left in 1945 in post-war neurotic France.

Although she still uses more coal than she produces, coal production in 1949 was 113 per cent higher than in 1938. Her electricity production was 133 1/3 greater than 1938. Overall, her industrial production was approximately 30 per cent greater than in 1938. Textile manufacture, one of the most important of her exports, was between 10 and 15 per cent higher than in 1938.

Most of the damaged railways have been repaired and rolling stock last year carried 40 per cent more freight and passengers than pre-war, in spite of a still serious lack of equipment. Most of the 8,500 river boats destroyed and damaged have been replaced. In 1939 ocean-going ships totalling 2,692,000 tons sailed under the tricolor. When the country was liberated only 800,000 tons remained. By the end of 1949, the tonnage had returned to 2,690,000, with more emphasis on tankers and freighters than passenger ships, as pre-war.

In war and peace and reconstruction, French agriculture, although one of the country's chief occupations, has been a headache. Producing 85 per cent of the country's food requirements, methods and equipment were primitive, and were far behind a country such as Holland in intensity and mechanization. There was only one tractor to every 200 farmers, compared with one amongst 22 in Britain, and one amongst 43 in the United States.

By 1946 only 10,000 of the country's meagre 30,000 tractors have been replaced and by this spring there were still 5,000 short of pre-1939.

Although rehabilitation of agriculture has been slow, 1949 wheat production was more than 20 per cent greater than in 1939. Other crops have also been increased, but last fall food rotted in fields while people in cities went hungry. Farmers suspicious of inflated urban money refused to sell their produce.

At present building rates, by the end of 1951, 2,000,000 of the completely and partially destroyed homes will be rebuilt and 1,000,000 new apartments will be provided. In this connection French modernists see the war as a blessing in disguise.

First Proof

In the building of the new apartments, Le Corbusier and his disciples have been given their first large-scale project to demonstrate their theories. For example, in the suburbs of Marseille, the French government is financing a "Radiant City", a 17-story glass and concrete building which when completed early in 1951 will house 1,600 people in 320 apartments. Raised 23 feet off the ground on rows of concrete stilts to provide a roadway underneath, the building within its walls will have a complete shopping district, medical centre and hospital.

French intellectuals, half-joking, refer to the "Radiant City" as a symbol of French reconstruction and the French future—an idealistic revolutionary dream and as impractical and improbable as the long era of peace and prosperity the optimistic see stretching before France and the rest of Europe.

New Brunswick:

STABLE SPUDS

SOME of the element of chance is being taken out of New Brunswick's biggest agricultural gamble—growing potatoes.

Though the province is small, with only four per cent of the national population, it usually produces from 15 to 25 per cent of Canada's spuds. The 4,000 growers in York, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska counties market 8,000,000 barrels in a good year and the crop is worth up to $20,000,000.

In that area—Canada's most important potato belt—the orderly green fields of Katahdins, Irish Cobblers, Green Mountains, Bliss Triumphs and other varieties stretch to the horizon and make westerners think of their wheat country.

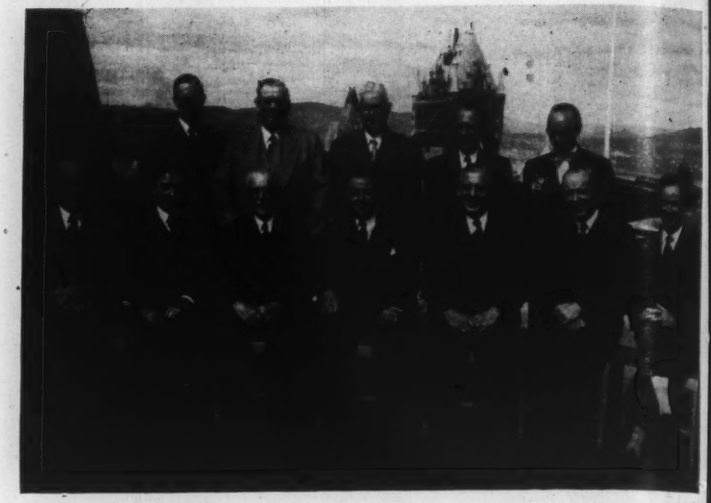
But potato growing, as a business, has never been so orderly as the fields. Over a period of two decades the price has gyrated wildly, touching extremes of $10 and 10 cents a barrel.

The sensitive market reacted quickly to panic trends. For example, the Montreal price might be $1.40 a barrel. A New Brunswick farmer, with a couple of railway cars loaded and with no immediate sale in sight, might offer his shipment for $1.35 so he wouldn't have to pay demurrage. That would establish a new price level, and the decline would continue as other growers lost confidence.

This season a new plan is being introduced to stabilize the outlook. A New Brunswick Potato Marketing Board has been named, with wide control powers, including the setting of minimum prices for both table and seed stock. No one will be permitted to grow potatoes, sell, ship or handle them without a licence. The board's costs will be met chiefly through a tax on potato acreage, not to exceed $1 an acre.

While the board has many other functions, such as improving distribution facilities and investigating new markets, interest centres mainly on its task of eliminating cut-throat competition. The growers strongly favor having the new regulations clamped on them; when a vote was taken, 87 per cent balloted yes, only two per cent said definitely no. Naturally, the system will have to link up with similar restrictions in nearby provinces; Prince Edward Island already has its plan under way, and Nova Scotia's is being organized.

Altogether it is a significant experiment from New Brunswick's standpoint—because potatoes, in that seaside province, are as important an annual harvest as fish.



—CP

CONFERENCE. *For the first time Canada's 10 provincial premiers and the Prime Minister of Canada met the Governor General at the latter's Quebec residence. They met to find a formula to amend the Canadian Constitution.**

Nova Scotia:

VISITOR

FRIED lobster, a trip to Oak Island, the supposed site of Captain Kidd's fabulous treasure and a fishing trip on a deep-sea "banker," greeted pretty 17-year-old blonde Della Calhoun on her trip to Canada's east coast recently as Miss British Columbia.

This was only part of the itinerary of the province's typical teen-ager who is making a coast-to-coast tour to talk to as many typical Canadians as possible with emphasis on education rather than official appearances.

Miss Calhoun, sponsored by the Pacific National Exhibition, arrived in Halifax by plane and a few moments later was chatting with the press. She posed politely with an Annapolis Valley apple, and then began eating it with gusto and without qualms for what the people back in the Okanagan Valley might think.

—CP

PALM TO PINE. *Three Scottish pines have been planted on a Winnipeg boulevard to mark the northern terminus of the highway stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to Winnipeg. Errick Willis, retiring president of the Canadian Good Roads Association, is shown planting the third pine. Behind him is Hon. R. F. McWilliams (l), Lieut.-Gov. of Manitoba, and L. C. Frank, U.S. Consul-General.*

—CP

SHADES OF THE PAST. *Two brothers, grandsons of Louis Riel, insurgent leader in the Riel Rebellion in Northwest Canada in 1885, have enlisted in the Canadian Army's special force. At the left is Ignace Riel, 26, twice-wounded veteran of the Royal Winnipeg Rifles of World War II. Alec is a veteran of 5 years' service with Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.*

Newfoundland:

PROMOTION

THE U.S. Department of Defence has announced the establishment of the U.S. Northeast Command under the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, effective October 1, 1950.

The new command has been established for the purpose of integrating administrative and operational control of the U.S. forces in the area presently comprising the NFBC. Headquarters of NEC will be located at Pepperrell Air Force Base, Newfoundland.

Re-designation of the Newfoundland Base Command, from a subordinate of MATS to the stature of a major overseas command, begins another chapter in the already colorful history of U.S. activity in this area.

The Newfoundland Base Command and its subsidiary, St. John's Area, were conceived when, by Executive Agreement on Sept. 3, 1940, the U.S. traded 50 four-stack, flush-deck destroyers—veterans of the first war—in exchange for 99-year leases of British bases in the West Indies and in addition bases in Newfoundland and Bermuda.

Quebec:

DRY RUN

THE chaplain was ready. So were the big shots of the Montreal Fire Department. Another hour, they thought, and Fire Station No. 43 would be blessed and ready for use.

The hose wagon and ladder truck had been given an extra coat of polish and firemen looked trim in their pressed uniforms.

Then it happened.

The bell rang. Everyone stopped talking and counted the signals. Yes, it was in the station's district. The chaplain, city councillors and other brass remained while firemen answered the alarm. A few minutes later they returned.

The building, a quarter-million dollar structure, was then officially declared open.

Ontario:

NOT SOUTH, JOE!

WINDSOR is worried about being a target for a Soviet atomic attack in event of war with Russia. People think the Detroit-Windsor area certainly will be high up on the list of objectives as a principal industrial district of the continent.

What adds to the worry is the idea Soviet airmen might not be well informed as to the geography of the border area. They would direct themselves to the Detroit River and, knowing Canada is north of the United States, drop their load on the south side of the river.

By a quirk of geography (caused by the contour of Lakes St. Clair and Erie and of the Essex Peninsula) Windsor is directly south of Detroit. Windsor's main street, Ouellette Avenue, looks directly north to Detroit's main street, Woodward Avenue. If a bomb were dropped south of the border, it would be on Windsor.

Actually, this wouldn't make much difference. Most of Windsor is closer to the centre of Detroit than most of Detroit is. If a bomb fell on the centre of Detroit, Windsor would feel the blast more than would most of Detroit.

SUNDAY PUNCH

LAST WINTER the Provincial Legislature made commercial Sunday sport legal in the province. In any municipality where the people voted in favor, games could be played and

**Left to right, sitting, are: Premier McNair, New Brunswick; Premier Duplessis, Quebec; Prime Minister St. Laurent; Lord Alexander, the Governor General; Premier Frost, Ontario; Premier Macdonald, Nova Scotia; Premier Campbell, Manitoba; standing: Premier Manning, Alberta; Premier Jones, Prince Edward Island; Premier Johnson, British Columbia; Premier Douglas, Saskatchewan; and Premier Smallwood, Newfoundland.*

an admission fee charged between noon and 6 p.m. on Sundays.

But last week, after the law had been in effect for six months, observers totted up the score. And it wasn't impressive.

Out of 955 municipalities in the province, only 11 had held votes. Two of these, in Toronto and Windsor, had been held before the legislation was passed. And of the rest, the majority were in summer amusement centres.

Optimists in favor of the open Sunday took heart from what votes were held. Only in one case was the issue defeated. But in this one defeat there was also cheer for the opposition forces (notably, the Lord's Day Alliance). For it was in Chatham, and this was the only city, outside of the two large centres, which had voted as yet.

The Alliance definitely didn't like the interpretation which many of the resort municipalities put on "sport". Penny-arcade peeking, for one thing, it thought, hardly qualified. Neither did weight machines where you rang the bell and got a cigar. The midways at the resorts had run wide open under local interpretation of the law.

It didn't have so much criticism of Windsor and Toronto (where thanks to a poor team, the expected boost in attendance of the Maple Leafs ball club didn't materialize).

But it was a little doubtful about bowling alleys (including that of Windsor's Mayor Reaume, where the mayor himself gives a helping hand on Sunday afternoons). And definitely it didn't think pool halls were a good thing.

Manitoba:

LIVELY LINE

ALREADY dubbed the "highway to adventure" by tourist conscious chambers of commerce, the newly completed 99-mile road linking the Pas with Flin Flon in northern Manitoba is open to automobile traffic. Only finished a few weeks, the beautiful, wild untamed vistas have attracted motorists from many of the American states as well as from nearly ever province in Canada.

The road was two years and one month in the making. Its cost has been estimated at close to $1,400,000 (final figures on its construction have not yet been released). The former Minister of Public Works in Manitoba, Errick F. Willis, has described the project as, "one of the toughest road building jobs ever undertaken in this province."

One portion of the road crosses 12 miles of muskeg. Hundreds of cords of wood, felled trees, rock, gravel and mud were poured into one bog before the foundation was solid. A huge dragline almost disappeared in the maw of one wet muskeg. It sank out of sight until only the tip of its derrick arm was showing, but it was finally recovered.

Since the road was completed this summer seven new tourist camps have been completed along the route which is studded with lakes and streams. It passes through large stands of pine, spruce, birch and poplar. Rugged terrain greets the eye of the traveller, terrain that is broken with many lakes and streams.

But tourist traffic is not all that travels the new road. Residents of the frontier towns of the north are convinced the highway will repay its cost many times over by providing easy access to the mineral areas of Manitoba.

—CP

TO DEFENCE COLLEGE. *Maj.-Gen. Elliott Rodger, C.B.E., 42, Quartermaster-General of the Canadian Army, will attend the 1951 course at the Imperial Defence College in U.K. He is from Amherst, NS.*

—CP

PRESIDENT: E. Gordon Gowling, KC, newly-elected President of the Canadian Bar Association. Admitted to the bar in 1927, Mr. Gowling is senior partner in an Ottawa law firm.

Saskatchewan:

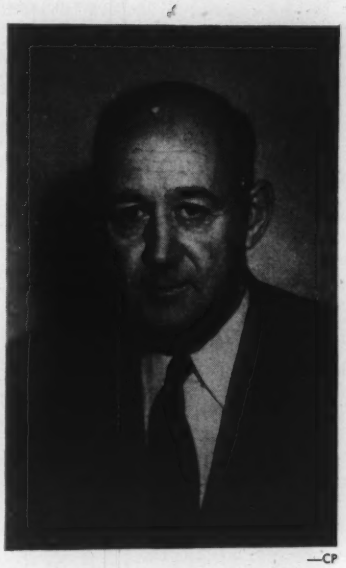
HELP WANTED

PRESSURE from the prairies is now developing to have the Canadian Wheat Board pay farmers something more than the initial payment for their wheat.

The three prairie pools have spoken with one voice in an appeal for an interim payment at the earliest possible date. The amount was unspecified in the pools' appeal but Walter Tucker, Saskatchewan Liberal leader, has joined in the appeal specifying an immediate interim price of 14 cents a bushel.

The reason for the request lies in the large quantity of low grade wheat which farmers have to market this year, the result of severe early frost. *(See Page 10).*

The viewpoint of the pools is that the cash return to the farmers this year will be very low and in many cases will not pay for harvesting costs. An interim payment, made at the same time as the initial payment, would help overcome this difficulty, the pools argued.



—CP

PRESIDENT: Hon. J. T. Douglas, Saskatchewan Minister of Highways and Transportation, is the 1950-51 President of the Canadian Good Roads Association. Mr. Douglas succeeds Manitoba's Errick Willis in the office.

SELL-OUT

EVERY year the Kinsmen Club in Saskatoon stages a series of concerts under the title Celebrity Series and brings noted artists to Saskatoon (Marion Anderson is on this year's program). The tickets go on sale about a month before the first concert. Every year every single one of the 1,600 seats is taken up right away. You can't get one ticket now for a single concert. The clubmen believe this constitutes some sort of cultural record.

AYE, READY

SPURRED on by discussions at the recent conventions in Saskatoon of Canadian mayors and of Canadian chief constables, the Saskatoon city council has named Dennis Fusedale, city treasurer, as its civil defence director. Fusedale will attend a special course at Camp Borden, as will Brig. P.C. Klaehn who is one of three men the province is sending to the class. The province had wanted Klaehn to assume complete direction of civil defence but Klaehn declined — his DVA duties occupy too much time, he said.

■ Prince Albert is considering a memorial to the late Mackenzie King, who represented PA riding from 1926-44. Suggestions include a park near the city, as well as a Mackenzie King bridge, the city having for years pressed the necessity of a new span over the North Saskatchewan River.

Alberta:

GROWING UP

A $500,000 zoo for Edmonton has been proposed under a 10-year or 15-year plan. It would be one of the top-ranking attractions of the kind in Canada.

Last summer, Edmonton engaged Jon Wallace, St. Louis zoo architect, to make a $1,000 survey. His report is being considered by city authorities.

The plan calls for utilization of a 40-acre site in the city, on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan River. The zoo would be constructed on several different levels.

The program provides for a children's zoo, a seal pond, tropical animal and bird cages, spaces for small mammals, lions and monkeys, and accommodation for antelope, vicuna, llama, alpaca and elk.

Another section would provide space for ostriches and flightless birds, pheasants and cranes and an elephant enclosure. A duck lake, small deer and beaver facilities also are planned.

In another section there would be enclosures for caribou, bear, buffalo, wild sheep and mountain goat.

An outlay of $50,000 a year is proposed. City fathers are pondering. There's a civic election on Nov. 1.

THEN AND NOW

AWARD

Dr. H. C. Gunning, head of the UBC Geology and Geography Department, is the first to be awarded the R. W. Brock Memorial Chair in Geology with a grant of $37,500 over a period of five years. The grant was set up by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company.

APPOINTMENTS

The **Hon. J. Wilfrid Arsenault,** Provincial Secretary, has been named minister in charge of PEI civil defence.

Léon Trépanier, Montreal newspaperman and writer, is now Executive Secretary of the Province of Quebec Division of the National Health League of Canada.

DEATHS

Lt.-Col. John Bayne Maclean, 87, publisher; in Toronto. (See *Front Page*).

Dr. John Harold White, 73, former Director of Vancouver school health services; in Vancouver.

Dr. Clarence Sansom, pioneer in Alberta education; in Calgary.

George Armand Robert, prominent Montreal impresario, well-known for his work with the Casavant Society; in Montreal.

George Gilbert, SN Insurance Editor; at Brampton, Ont., following a stroke.

Archibald Judson Haines, 72, former President of the Ontario Liberal Association and ex-MPP for Lincoln County; in Toronto.

WORLD AFFAIRS

ROLL-CALL AT THE UN

Plan for Collective Defence Force Will Be Supreme Assembly Test

Flushing Meadow.

I ADMIT that I went to the UN in a rather depressed mood. But it struck me like a show that had been running for five years: the actors and the lines had grown very stale. Almost as soon as President Romulo's gavel had struck the opening signal, there was Vyshinsky back on the rostrum with a speech made up with scissors and paste from all the speeches he had ever given before.

—Karsh

WILLSON WOODSIDE

Then came Australia's Percy Spender, taking up Hector McNeil's role of talking back "tough" to the Soviets: "the Bear speaks with the voice of the Dove". And soon began the parade of Latin-Americans, whose "Senores Delegados" often starts a polite rush for the exits, to escape from high-flown oratory so seldom accompanied by deeds.

Let me say that I am committed to the proposition that it is better for the nations to talk things over than slug them out. But the talk must eventually result in action. That is where the Acheson proposals come in.

They were presented in an incisive speech which went right to the heart of the question: How the UN, with all the limitations which were written into its Charter, and in spite of the persistent obstruction of the Soviets, can act to keep the peace. It was pretty generally agreed that they comprised the most practical program ever presented to a UN Assembly.

Vital details such as the size of the UN forces, and the provision of a unified command, remain to be worked out (and Atlantic Pact experience warns that they will not be easily worked out). But the Acheson proposal provides for a UN Military Liaison staff, to consult with the military leaders of the member nations on how to prepare the forces so that they will best work together.

Now Within Grasp

If the free world really wants a collective system of security, it is within its grasp here, if all will make their contribution. As my informant commented, the members cannot say, "We are entitled to security but we don't want to pay anything for it." This Acheson plan will put them to the test. There is not a single member of the UN which cannot make an appreciable contribution to this security if it really wants to, he summed up.

There can be little doubt that this is the most important proposal for peace and security put forward since the organizing conference of the UN at San Francisco. It is not taken for granted that it will go through easily. But the U.S., Canadian, British and other delegations vow that they will press it hard against the expected filibuster of the Soviets for their phony "peace" program.

An American spokesman has said to the press, with a straight face, that the Soviets are as free as anyone to join in the Acheson Plan and provide UN contingents. But this is—to put it mildly—not expected. It is certain, on the contrary, that the Soviets will do their utmost to exaggerate one of the real difficulties in the plan, the delegation by the UN members of a slice of their national sovereignty by accepting a commitment for the automatic use of their special UN force, on a call by the Assembly.

There is no way under the present rules of stopping the Soviets from filibustering, through the device of having Vyshinsky's tirades repeated with slight rearrangement by satellite speakers. (Nothing has been heard for years of the very sensible Canadian proposal for limiting speeches to 10 minutes.)

Unenviable Position

The Soviet speeches have, however, very little effect these days. There may be scattered applause from delegations presumed to be "on our side" but not so filled with love for the United States as one might imagine. But none of these delegates fools himself that he would like to be in the position of the Soviet satellite delegates, who are either held in contempt or viewed with compassion, according to their personalities. Even the Indians, who are considered by many to be dangerously deluded in their effort to balance between the Soviet and Western blocs, are very clear in private conversation that a Communist Asia subservient to Russia would be the greatest evil imaginable.

Why, then, one might well ask, does the great majority in the UN not make an end to the tomfoolery about the Soviets being "peace-loving" members, accept the obvious fact that they are only in the UN to obstruct, and put them out and get on with the Acheson Plan for building a real collective defence?

As far as I have observed, such sentiment has made very little headway during the past three years, since this idea first began to be talked about. I don't know of a single delegation which has adopted the ousting of the Soviets as its categorical policy—not even the American.

Whether Korea has had any effect on this attitude is not yet clear. But up until that unique display of action by the UN, the members had gradually accustomed themselves to the idea that, if the UN couldn't do much that it was intended to do, it still provided an indispensable meeting ground for most of the nations of the world, and not least, for the Eastern and Western blocs.

So, if the Acheson Plan for providing the Assembly with a collective defence force goes through, it will be under the polite fiction that the Soviets and satellites will play their part in it, like everyone else. And so, too, the Western Powers will continue to look for their real defence to the preparations being made under the Atlantic Pact, maintaining the polite fiction that this is "within the framework of the United Nations."

There is no call for cynicism here. If both of these programs can be carried through they will represent long steps in man's search for a secure and cooperative world order. If one could view them apart from the time element which seems to be so grimly pressing, they would be mightily encouraging.—*Willson Woodside*

—Smith in The Lynchburg News

"COMES NOW THE GREAT ARMY OF EXPERTS"

—CP

CANADIANS OFF TO TOKYO: *A small party of four officers and five other ranks have gone to Tokyo to become attached to Gen. MacArthur's United Nations headquarters. At Rockcliffe airport, prior to departure are (l. to r.) Lt.-Col. G. M. C. Sprung; Lt.-Col. L. R. Crue; Lt.-Col. P. F. L. Sare; Brig. F. J. Fleury; Sgt. B. C. Clouston; Cpl. A. Brocks; Cpl. W. J. H. Hockman; Pte. G. R. Handley; Capt. W. J. Gardner, Pte. J. A. C. Woods. Col. Sprung did not make the trip.*

BAR SHOUTING

AT WEEK'S END the question of Korea was where to stop. With North Korean field forces scattered and resistance to the UN advance confined to isolated and hopeless pockets left behind in the mass retreat, it was up to the Security Council to decide whether UN forces would stop at the 38th parallel or carry the war into enemy territory. Newsmen, tempted to argue the pros and cons of continuing action were gently reminded by President Truman that they had not reached the 38th yet.

According to a spokesman in the U.S. State Department, the U.S. position was that sanction of pursuit of the North Koreans into home territory was contained in the Original Security Council resolution. General MacArthur waits for orders from President Truman on the question and President Truman waits for UN decision. But whether the UN and President Truman will be in agreement, is the second question to which the answer is universally awaited.

In the South Korean capital, Seoul, General MacArthur formally handed the city back to President Syngman Rhee. Weary U.S. troops and marines, after mopping-up action, relaxed and rested. At Pusan, the 3rd Battalion of the Royal Australian Regiment landed and prepared to participate in the final routing of the Communists.

And Canada's Korean brigade, still undergoing training at Petawawa, now waits for a new assignment. Defence Minister Claxton said that it will be sent wherever the UN deems it necessary. The brigade, he said, will make Canada an example to the rest of the world, of a country ready to apportion part of its military force to world action.

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

STILL ELECTION ISSUE?

Despite Victory in the Commons Socialists Pin Faith to Steel

London.

IN SPITE of the generally adverse attitude of the public towards the Steel Bill—outside Socialist circles, that is—there are a good many Socialists who believe that the nationalization of the steel industry would be a good basis for an electoral campaign. Some of the extremists among them are said even to have viewed with a certain regret the Government's victory in the lobbies as preventing an immediate election. They believe they would have come back with a really decisive majority. They think they would, in the language of cricket, be batting on a good wicket. The formidable Mr. Aneurin Bevan is said to be of this opinion, and to command a strong following in the Party.

Whether or not there is any solid foundation for such jaunty confidence only actual test could prove. What seems much more probable is that, whichever side were returned to power, the majority would still be small. Nothing has happened yet greatly to change public opinion, but the Steel Bill might well be the precipitant. In taking over so huge, vital, and efficient an industry—and one so essential to national defence — the Government may be triumphantly dragging in a Trojan Horse.

There seems to be little chance of the steel industry being made more efficient, and a very considerable chance of its being made much less so—which would certainly not be good election material for Socialists. But very good material for Tories and even Liberals, who have been wholeheartedly denouncing the Bill as a piece of "doctrinaire folly". They would have made their case.

£5 "YOKELS"

THREE-QUARTERS of a million farm workers have just been awarded an increase of wages, bringing the minimum wage for men up to £5 a week. Before the war they earned about half that amount. This increase will of course mean an increase in the cost of living. It will also mean that all the other big unions will promptly demand increases to meet and maintain what are called the "differentials".

Farm workers used to be regarded as the lowest rank of the lower proletariat, mere "yokels", "hicks", an earlier type of anthropoid survival. All of which was of course extremely unfair and untrue. It might have been true once upon a time, but the man with the hoe is now merely legendary. Your modern farmhand is a highly skilled man in a great variety of ways. He has to be to be any good at all. He is well worth his higher wages. The only trouble is that it will start everybody else off on a new campaign for more money. And there is no end or good to that sort of thing.

COSTLY HOTBOX

THE British Transport Commission controls railways, road services, docks, inland waterways, and a large group of hotels. When all these were nationalized the public was assured by the prophets of the Socialist dispensation that a new and more vital spirit would enter into the operation of all these related services, that they would be run in a better and bigger way, and that they would also make more money—but for the nation, now.

For 1948 the Transport Commission had to report a loss of £4,732,800. For the operations of 1949 the Commission's report, which has just been published, has to acknowledge a loss of £20,800,000. For 1950 the deficit is expected to be at least £15,000,000—a little better, but certainly not cheerful. And no real prospect that the era of deficits is any nearer coming to an end.

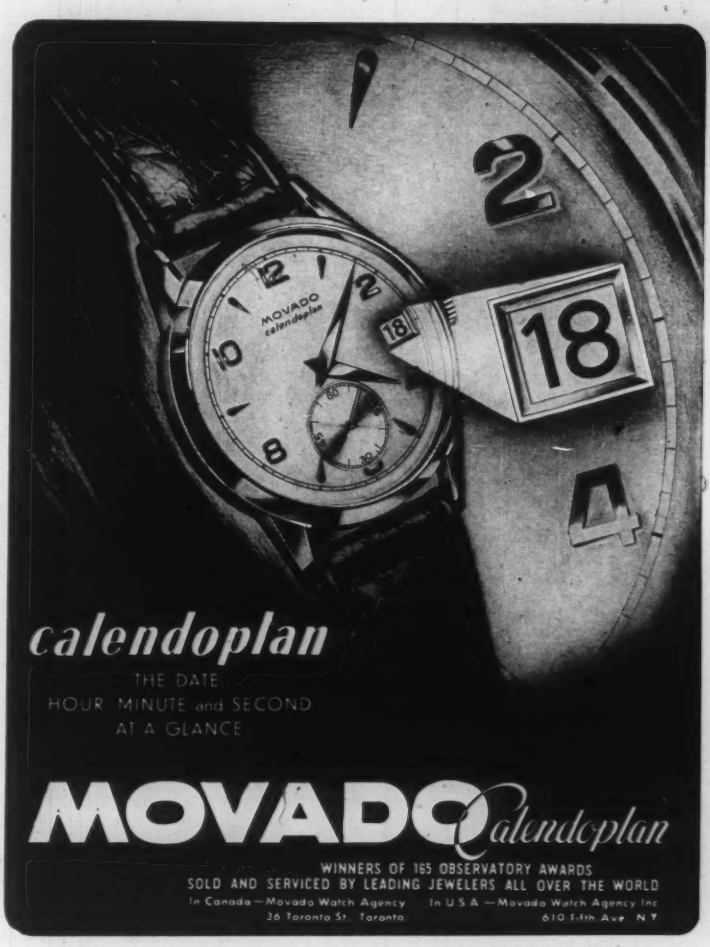
It would be unfair to suggest that nationalization is alone to blame for these serious losses—especially in the case of the railways. For one thing the war laid a heavy handicap on the railways by piling up huge arrears of maintenance work. These must now be met. Another and heavier burden is the competition of the road services.

The grim truth is that in a country like Britain railways are almost an anachronism. A great deal of the work done by the railways can be done much more cheaply and efficiently by road transport. That is why the Socialists had to nationalize road transport. The railways simply could not stand the competition. And yet the country needs railways. They must be maintained for a time at least—possibly quite a long time.

Defenders of the railways claim that they should be subsidized. There is a lot to be said for it. But a subsidized industry is usually an inefficient industry. Perhaps if the problem had been left entirely to private enterprise to solve, it would have been solved—the hard way. Once the State intervenes the way may become less hard, but the problem apparently is never solved.—*P.O'D.*

—Vicky in The London News Chronicle

"WILL *they shoot only eastward?*"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U.S. AFFAIRS

AGREEMENT OR MUDDLE?

Atlantic Pact Defence Conference Postpones Practical Problems

New York.

AGREEMENT on the principle of the prompt rearmament and the military merger of the 12 Atlantic Pact countries for the defence of Western Europe; disagreement — or just muddle—on how much this principle will cost the member States not only in terms of money, manpower and materials, but also in terms of national sovereignty and independence.

This was the summing-up volunteered on the latest meeting of the 12 Foreign Ministers here by their own technical advisors.

Nobody who sat in on the talks at the Waldorf Astoria last week is in the least inclined to understimate the significance of the decisions reached. "The Council agrees," the final communique announced, "upon the establishment at the earliest possible moment of an integrated force under a centralized command which shall be adequate to deter aggression and to ensure the defence of Western Europe."

Each country has further committed itself in advance to delegating sufficient authority to the Commander-in-Chief to enable him to ensure that the national units allocated to his command "are organized and trained into effective integrated forces."

The Council has agreed to defer the appointment of a Supreme Commander until there is something effective to command. But meanwhile a single Chief of Staff will take over immediate responsibility for the training and organization of the new integrated European Army.

This radical innovation introduced by the Atlantic Pact Council into the military echelon, has no analogy on the civilian side. On the contrary, the Council has made it plain that there is no present intention of revising the existing committee system by which the 12 Foreign Ministers direct general policy and the 12 Defence Ministers direct military and economic policy. In each case, the committee can function only by unanimous agreement.

The Atlantic Pact has so far worked by limiting itself to decisions representing the highest common denominator of agreement among the 12 sovereign member States. On a major political issue, such as the incorporation of German divisions into Atlantic Pact defence plans, submitted by the Americans to the latest Council meeting, unanimous agreement was impossible. The members agreed in principle that Germany had a right to contribute to the defence of Western Europe but had to accept the indefinite postponement of positive action.

On major political issues, these delays may very well be necessary and sometimes prudent. But whether the day-to-day management of an army can be effectively referred back to 12-man committees representing Ministers each of whom is responsible to different parliaments and electorates, is another question. Experts here are inclined to predict that if there is violent international tension and imminent danger of war the Western Powers will succeed in sinking their differences.

By Nora Beloff, special to the London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT.

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—Miller

IF THIS *were in Western Europe instead of on Salisbury Plain, most Europeans would feel happier about the outcome of the recently concluded Atlantic Pact Conference in New York. One of the British Army's most deadly attacking weapons the flame-throwing Crocodile tank will burn out enemy strongpoints.*

LETTERS

Remedy

J. E. PARSONS' article (SN, Sept. 19) on today's university freshmen is most interesting, if dispiriting. But the lamentations of the university authorities leave me cold. Doubtless the community, the home, the school and (dare one say it?) the youths themselves, have much to answer for. But what about the universities? Why do they accept these semi-illiterates? Why don't they plough them in the matriculation examinations, and keep on ploughing them till the community, the home, the schools and the candidates pull up their socks? . . . There would, of course, be a row, but it is high time there was.

Ottawa, Ont. EUGENE FORSEY

Canada & Germany

I AM a Canadian and have been in Germany now for five years with UNRRA and IRO. Recently I resigned from this organization and have, along with an American and two German businessmen, established a business, mainly as a service bureau for visiting foreign businessmen.

I am a subscriber to SATURDAY NIGHT and welcome its regular arrival and the interesting and informative articles it contains. I find ready readers also among German and other businessmen here, and promise that copies of this Canadian magazine will always be available in this business bureau . . . I note a growing interest in Canada [by Germans]. I detect also an increasing effort by the Government and others to induce Canada to forget or set aside prejudices roused by the war and to throw its weight, sympathies and resources into the struggle for Freedom being waged by Western Germany.

KENNETH M. BARR

Frankfurt/Main, Germany

—Bimrose in The Portland Oregonian

"HURRICANE SEASON"

Snubbing Asia?

WILLSON WOODSIDE'S article "War Without Policy" (SN, Sept. 19) was particularly good. At this date, the UN has evidently won the war in Korea . . . but by refusing to recognize the actual Government of China has snubbed the whole of Asia. We have succeeded in "thumbing our noses" at the Russian Government but it has had the effect of enabling the "hated Communists" to pose most successfully as the "Champions of Asia."

New Denver, BC. J. C. HARRIS

Canadian Dancer

YOUR article "Go to England Young Man" (SN, Sept. 19) impressed me very much . . . other past articles as well. Several times you have mentioned ballet dancers. But what about Don Gillies, formerly with the Volkoffs in Toronto? I think such a hard-working, young talented boy should have the encouragement that is rightly his. After all, if we leave out Canada's promising men and women how can we expect them to stay here?

Don Gillies is now in England with the Sadler's Wells and the hit of the musical show "Carousel".

Niagara Falls, Ont. FLORENCE HARRIS

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EDUCATION

L'IL JACK & PETIT JEAN

WHAT CAN be done in the classroom toward the improvement of French-English relations? This question has been ably answered by Principal J. L. MacKeen of Drummondville High School, Quebec, in *The Teachers' Magazine* (organ of the Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec). He breaks down the causes for existing barriers into four main subdivisions: economic factors, religious differences, language difficulties and political viewpoints. Stated simply, the teacher's problem is "to show both English and French peoples that the other group is worthy of their respect and that the life of each may be enriched by an understanding of, and by a learning from, the other."

How can English-speaking teachers help? History teachers, says Principal MacKeen, should do more dramatizing of the lives and experiences of the early French explorers and missionaries. "Historians tell us that the French were superior woodsmen. Champlain sent out his assistants to live with the Indians to understand and appreciate their customs, languages and ideals."

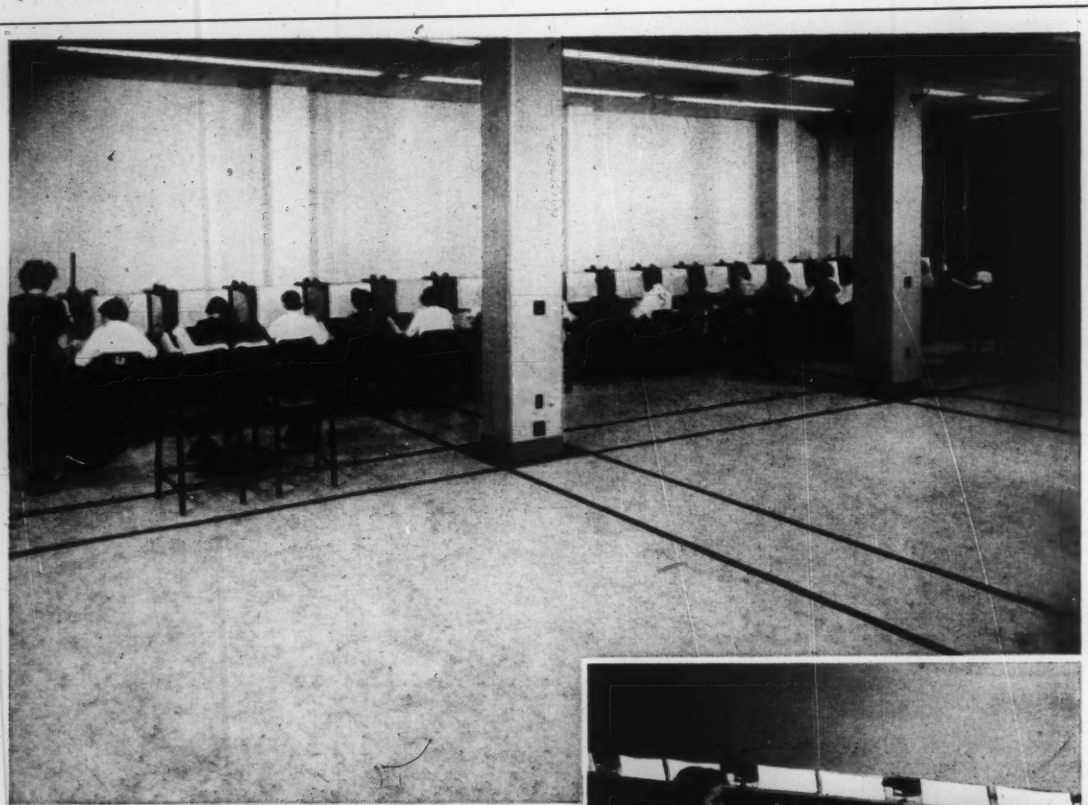
The teacher of English history has a splendid opportunity to underline "the contributions of the Norman French to the development both of our laws and our architecture. We need not forget the Huguenots—300,000 courageous men and women who came to the British Isles. Let us broaden the picture to show our children how our heritage has been enriched by the blending of Gaels, Britons, Romans, Celts, Anglo-Saxons, Danes, Normans, Jews, and others."

What can the teacher of geography do? Plan lessons along scientific lines. "Why is it that some French Canadian communities are what we call 'backward'? There is no need to deny, but there is need to explain. We can stress the importance of location, of climate and related factors. We must show that the most advanced people have been those who have had the most contact with other peoples. . . . Isolated communities remain relatively static, be they in Quebec or Borneo."

J. L. MacKEEN

In literature, Principal MacKeen makes these recommendations: read Defoe's "The True-Born Englishman"; tell the students about old legends that went to France from the United Kingdom and returned (*e.g.*, the King Arthur legend). In language, many students are fascinated by word derivations and colloquialisms.

Principal MacKeen sums up his challenging article with these words: "Let each of us go back to his classroom determined that we shall do our utmost, individually and collectively, to promote national unity."



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ROBBING PAUL?

LAST spring in an interim report the Hope Commission on Education had issued a warning against an impending teacher shortage. Birth rate and population growth since the war, it declared, meant that for a period of years there would be more and more pupils for Ontario elementary schools. And at the present rate there wouldn't be enough teachers to teach them.

Among its recommendations was a lowering of qualification standards.

Education Minister Dana Porter didn't see it this way; couldn't share the alarm of the Commission over the prospective shortage. And he didn't agree with lowering standards.

As Ontario pupils went back to school he could smile with self-satisfaction. While there had been the prospect of a "serious deficiency" of teachers, he said, the situation, however, was "definitely bright."

For one thing, normal schools had shown an increase in output of 17 per cent. Secondly a large number of teachers had entered Ontario from outside the Province.

The latter, of course, posed a big question, though naturally Mr. Porter didn't refer to it.

If teachers from other provinces were flocking to Ontario with its higher salaries, what was to happen in their home provinces where the postwar demand would be as accelerated as in the richer province?

HARRIS

ART

PAINTING PRIESTS

IN THE MIDST of the current revival of religious art, it is pertinent to recall that painting was first introduced into the New World as a by-product of religion. It usually comes as something of a shock to most Canadians that art in this country goes back more than three centuries, to the arrival of the "painting priests".

It was the Church which first brought art to the people of early Canada. When the Ursulines arrived in Quebec in 1639, they carried with them a warm cultural reminder of Europe and exerted a creative influence. But it was the founding of the first North American school of arts and crafts that finally opened the path for fine art in French Canada. This school, the St. Joachim school of arts and crafts at Cap Tourmente on the St. Lawrence, was established in 1668 by Mgr. de Laval, the first Bishop of Quebec. Its instructors were imported from France, and its purpose was to make the churches of New France echo the ornateness of their counterparts in Europe. The 30 craftsmen and artists imported by Laval from Paris and elsewhere laid the foundation for the earliest school of our painting.

The leading figure at the St. Joachim school was Jacques Leblond de Latour. He typifies the sort of creative men brought out by Laval. An able craftsman, Jacques Leblond was both sculptor and painter. He was employed by Bishop Laval at Bordeaux as a young artist of 20. Thus, the greater part of his life was spent in Canada, where he instructed several generations of New World craftsmen.

There were many other important figures in early Quebec art history. The eccentric Jesuit priest, Pierron, for instance, was an extraordinary 17th century artist who used his paintings depicting Hell to terrify converts. A similar amateur was Père Arthur Guindon whose pictures, such as those in the Musée de Notre Dame, Montreal, bear titles like "The Skeleton's Bath" and "The Singing Monster". Preaching among the Iroquois, Père Guindon capitalized upon the Indian's primitive fears to teach religion. Still another interesting amateur was Abbé Hugues Pommier, who taught at the Seminary of Quebec and portrayed many of the notable religious figures of New France.

A distinct contrast to the early amateurs was Amiens-born Frère Luc. Frère Luc had a long, professional background as an artist before joining the Order of Recollets and coming to Canada with five other priests in 1670. Such works as his "Ecce Homo" and "Christ after the Flogging" are as effective today as when first painted.

A professional contemporary of Frère Luc's, Abbé Guyon, was the first Canadian-born artist. But whether born in Canada or abroad, professional or amateur, Canada's 17th century painting pioneers had this in common: They were religious painters employed in the service of the Church.

—*P.D.*

—College of Saint Philippe

FRERE LUC: *"The Blessed Virgin."*

■ For some time art-conscious citizens of Hamilton, Ont., have been yearning for an adequate gallery. Now it looks as if the yearning will get practical expression. Plans have been drawn for a handsome building and a site has been picked. Last Saturday leading Hamiltonians started a project whereby art itself would help their drive for funds; they launched a "Mile of Pictures" sale. Especially busy in the scheme were T. R. McDonald, Curator of Hamilton Art Gallery, and Mrs. David Barber, President of the Women's Auxiliary.

Who brings home the bacon?

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BOOKS

FOR THE YOUNG

FOOTBALL STARS — by Ron McAllister — *McClelland & Stewart—$1.50.*

THE BRIEF and dramatized lives of sixteen of Canada's greatest rugby stars, Ron McAllister's stories making up this book are actually the scripts for his fifteen-minute radio show, "Canadian Sports Album".

This is perhaps unfortunate, as writing for the ear is necessarily quite a bit different from writing for the eye. The tales are a bit over-dramatic and contain too much imaginary dialogue. However, since the book's readers will be largely youthful the fault may well be considered a virtue by most of them.

Adult fans won't find much here to interest them, though the descriptions of well-remembered games may evoke a moment or two of nostalgia. McAllister worships his heroes, and there isn't a critical word to be found.

A couple of rather glaring errors should have been spotted by any average follower of sports. For example, Orm Beach, the great Sarnia plunger and secondary defenceman, is described as having played in the line.

For the records, the "Stars" are Harry Batstone, Beach, Ab Box, Lionel Conacher, Royal Copeland, Frank Filchock, Tony Golab, Fritz Hanson, Joe Krol, Les Lear, Steve Levantis, Teddy Morris, Ted Reeve, Dave Sprague, Warren Stevens, and Brian Timmis.—*K.M.*

LEGEND

THE STORY OF ERNIE PYLE—by Lee G. Miller—*Macmillan—$5.50.*

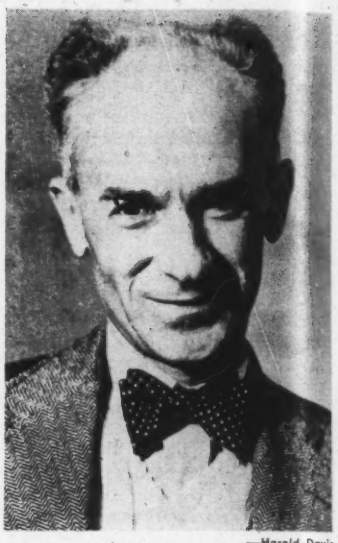
ERNIE PYLE became, in his lifetime, a legend. Just why, it is hard to say. He was the kind of war correspondent who goes up front to see things for himself, and he developed into a fine and sensitive writer, but he was hardly a legendary figure except to the vast newspaper-reading public of the United States.

The thing which probably accounts for his fantastic popularity was his habit of mentioning the names and the home towns of individual soldiers. He was a link between the folks at home and their men at war. He knew this, and he worked hard at it.

"The Story of Ernie Pyle", however, is not a collection of Pyle's despatches, but the story of his life, told with remarkable and perhaps deplorable frankness by the man who was his editor and best friend.

Pyle's wife was neurotic to the point of insanity, and a dipsomaniac, and the correspondent himself appears to have been on the borderline most of the time. He was unsure of himself, suffered from hypochondria, and was extraordinarily sensitive. This resulted in some of the finest writing that has ever been done about the combat infantryman, and in some letters to his wife and others (reproduced in this book) which will make any normal reader squirm.

Ernie Pyle was a country boy who became a run-of-the-mill newspaperman. When, however, on a trip through the States he began writing



—Harold Davis

ERNIE PYLE

homey pieces about the people he met, he suddenly hit the jackpot. He became better and better known, more and more widely syndicated. When the war came along, it was inevitable that he should be sent to cover it, and that he should cover it in the way he did.

The part of this book which deals with Pyle's war experiences, including quotations from some of his better and most memorable work, makes excellent reading. Miller's constant and detailed preoccupation with Pyle's strange personality, and his family relationships, though, spoil the effect. It is like reading a psychiatric case history.

Equally appalling is the account of Pyle's return to New York from Normandy and Paris. He received more adulation than any conquering general. People high and low fell all over themselves to meet and greet him.

All in all, this book should be set aside for a hundred years, to baffle some future historian who reads it and then tries to identify Ernie Pyle's niche in the winning of World War II. Having come to the conclusion that Ernie Pyle's story must have been, in fact, a legend, the historian would be finally and completely bewildered to read that President Truman coupled Pyle's and Franklin D. Roosevelt's death as equal tragedies hitting the American people in one week.—*T. K.*

LOGIC GONE CRAZY

THE CASE OF COMRADE TULAYEV—by Victor Serge—*Doubleday—$3.00.*

IF THERE are any of us who still need to be reminded of the quality of totalitarian justice, books like this one may have a social value which is quite independent of their purely literary merit. "The Case of Comrade Tulayev" is to a book that will be *enjoyed* either for its content or for its style, both of which are involved and bewildering.

Comrade Tulayev, a senior Communist official, is murdered by a disgruntled worker who promptly vanish-

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es from the scene and is never apprehended. However, "justice" must be done; the crime must be accounted for, the motive rationalized to conform with the principles of Communist ideology—in short, it must be interpreted as a manifestation of a gigantic plot by "deviationist" elements out of tune with the people's (*i.e.*, the Government's) will.

And so the net is spread, reaching out to farms and factories, to bureaux and embassies, tenements and country villas. Slowly the victims are gathered in: old-time revolutionaries, men of dangerously independent mind; bureaucrats and functionaries out of favor with their masters; officials on whom political or economic failures can be blamed. Even the prosecuting attorney and the chief of the dreaded secret police fall before the flailing sword of justice on a binge.

The most striking—and the most horrible—feature of the whole plot is the spectacle of logic gone crazy, of moral concepts like Law and Justice and Authority operating within a framework of society from which the very essence of morality has been banished. It is this exposition of the immorality of modern totalitarianism, rather than any intrinsic literary excellence, which gives the book its importance as a social document.

—*J.L.W.*

RURAL GOOD-TIME

HIE TO THE HUNTERS — by Jesse Stuart — *McGraw-Hill*—$3.50.

IT IS ONLY once in a long, long while that there comes to the jaded reader's eyes a novel so absolutely realistic and virile and at the same time so completely unpretentious as Jesse Stuart's latest, "Hie To The Hunters." If you cared for "Huckleberry Finn," or "Captains Courageous," or "Hunter's Horn," you cannot possibly form a dislike for this simple, hard-fisted story of Kentucky fox-hunting and tobacco-farming in Plum Grove.

Didway Hargis is a pale and spindly town lad from a well-to-do home. Tired of providing bait for the local bullies, he runs from home and is accepted by sixteen-year-old Jud Sparks (who has the delightful habit of winning battles by squirting tobacco-juice with unerring oral aim into the eyes of anyone stupid enough to oppose him) and his unlettered parents, Peg and Arn. "Did" becomes one of the family and sleeps in the hayloft with a hound to keep him warm. He and his newfound friend have a whale of a good time together treeing possums, hunting foxes, setting polecat traps, shucking corn and swinging the hill-Jillies at barn dances.

Did's own worried parents do their level best to pry him loose, but Did is unenthusiastic. He is having much too good a time in the natural beauty of his adopted home. But his neighbors are being plagued by a mysterious, roving incendiarist who delights in setting ablaze farmers' barns.

One of the most delightful of the many authentic and endearing details of the story is the Sparks' habit of calling the department-store catalogue "The Wish Book."—*J.E.P.*

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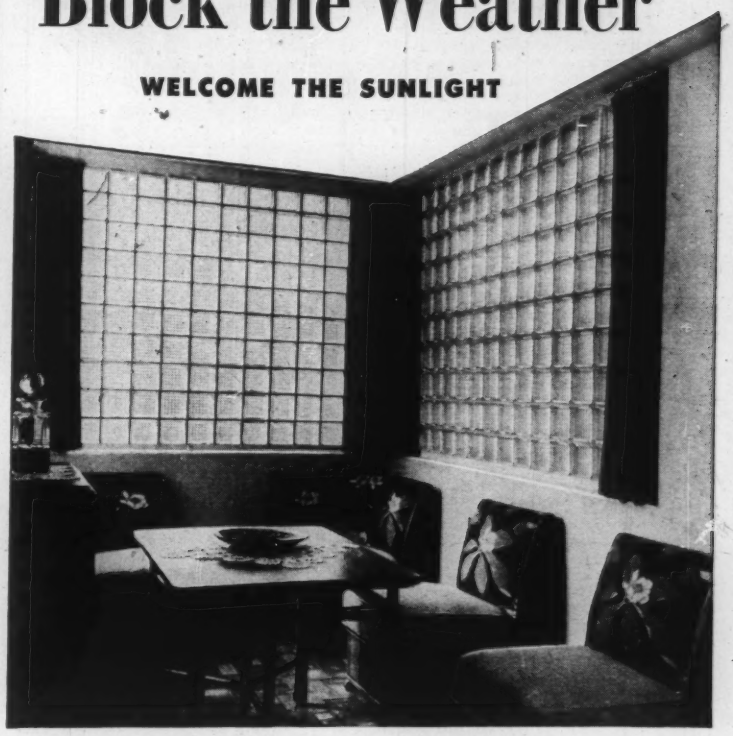

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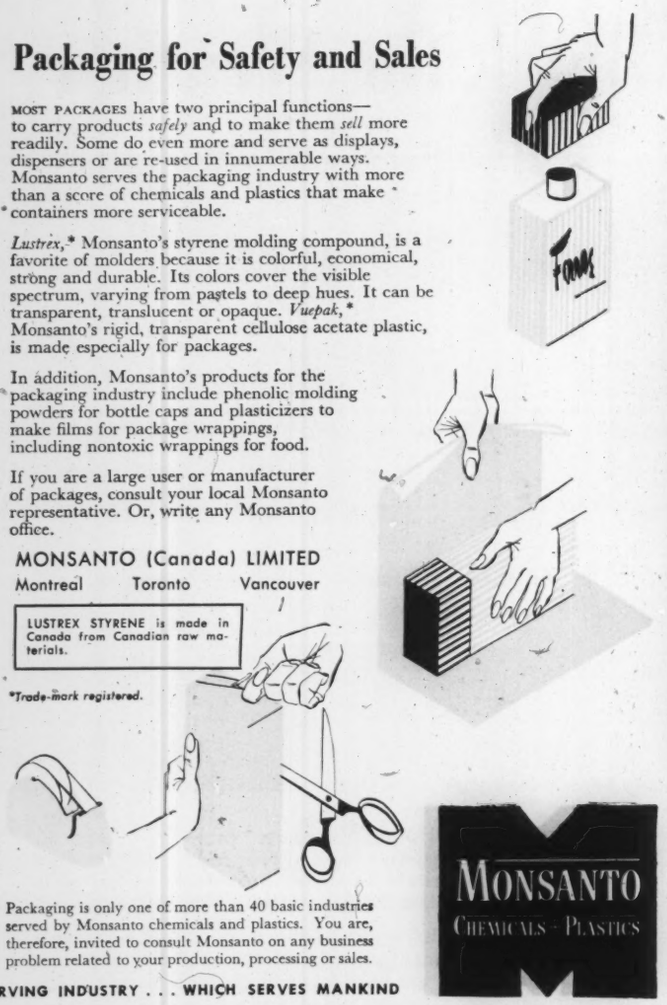

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THEATRE

BC's FIRST LADY OF THE THEATRE

LAST WEEK "Light Up The Sky" introduced a season of Arena* productions in Vancouver. The title also fits director Yvonne Firkins like a glove. She's a bright, versatile light herself—as producer, director, manager, instructor, adjudicator and writer.

—Tony Archer

IN THE ARENA: *Yvonne Firkins.*

Last year she started her Intimate Theatre to produce arena-style plays. This idea was catching on in the U.S. and a few intrepid Canadians were introducing the idea to Canada. At least that is what they thought. Yvonne had experimented with the arena style ten years ago.

Yvonne has her finger in many pies. This spring she was re-elected (third term) as President of the Vancouver Civic Ballet Society; was re-appointed Director of BC's Dance Festival, a rapidly growing annual festival which she originated. She is a member of the Board of Directors of the Vancouver Little Theatre. And this summer again did some directing for "Theatre Under the Stars." She'd been too busy for five years to take them on.

And to take care of those spare moments she's been writing a book. It's in a London publisher's hands. Then, too, she has a husband to look after—Walter H. C. Firkins, Deputy Magistrate of Vancouver.

Born in Worcester, England, Yvonne studied voice, violin and ballet. Her whole family was steeped in music and literature. During World War I she lived in Birmingham where her interest in the theatre was fostered by John Drinkwater and his famous Repertory Theatre.

What about the established theatre we're always hearing about? There are very few established professional groups in Canada. "It's a case of being fanatical enough to make your own theatre where and how you can," says Mrs. Firkins. "I've produced plays in all sorts of strange and exciting places—with every possible handicap. In hotel rooms, private gardens, basements, barns, skating rinks, sports arenas, hangars, quonset huts.

"Once I used a discarded stable. Well fumigated, of course. The only exit from the 8' x 13" stage was up a straight ladder to the dressing-room loft above. The only heat was from an iron stove in the centre of the stable. Some of the audience stifled, some froze."

"That," says Yvonne, "is the fascination of this sort of pioneer theatre. One day you're struggling to present a classic in a cellar. Then you find yourself touring with a sword swallower, a team of acrobats. And on your return, as a member of the local Community Arts Council, you join dignified citizens to discuss the future of Art and Culture."*

—*Peter Bryce*

*In Arena productions, the stage is so arranged that the audience sits on two, three or four sides.

MUSIC

TSO ROSTER

WITH WORD of Jacques Singer's resignation as conductor of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, came the announcement that Sir Ernest MacMillan will fly to Vancouver to open the VSO's concert season on Oct. 15.

The visit will be a flying one in the quite literal sense. Sir Ernest is scheduled to return by Oct. 19 when rehearsals begin for the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's first (of 24) concerts, Oct. 24. Guest soloist for the opener is Zino Francescatti, violinist.

Included in the TSO's ambitious guest roster will be a number of outstanding Canadian musicians: Hyman Goodman, Toronto violinist and concert master of the TSO; Marian Grudeff, concert pianist, who recently appeared in New York's Town Hall; and the youthful Toronto singer, Lois Marshall.

Highlights from the TSO's guest series:

Rudolf Serkin: Nov. 7-8.
Clifford Curzon: Jan. 16-17.
Dame Myra Hess: Jan. 30-31.
Helen Traubel: Feb. 13-14.
Artur Rubinstein: Mar. 27-28
Isaac Stern: April 10-11.

FRANCESCATTI: *French violinist.*

PEOPLE

NAUGHT VENTURE

■ It's a long way from Toronto to Wollaston Lake, Sask., but **Edward Melville** is glad he made the change. He now manages a store 270 air miles north of Flin Flon, Man. Life is still one mad rush, but different. He has about 100 families — Indians, Métis and whites — as customers. He also issues fishing and trapping licences, acts as airways' agent for the Saskatchewan Government, operates the Resources Department radio, buys furs for the Saskatchewan Fur Marketing Service and runs the post office. In his spare time he acts as adviser, interpreter and letter-writer.

■ To Halifax, in October 1947, came two Latvian dancers, **Irene Apine** and **Juris Gotshalks.** They had technique and more than a little courage for, to Maritime audiences, the ballet was practically unknown. Sixty pupils enrolled in their first classes; now there are 200. Recitals in Halifax, Saint John, Charlottetown and Fredericton have been given to sold-out houses. Toronto will see the Halifax couple

BALLET *for Maritimers by Latvian Irene Apine and Juris Gotshalks.*

for the first time on October 14 when the Canadian Ballet Festival Association will present "Ballet Panorama." Other Canadian companies taking part will be the **Volkoff Canadian Ballet,** the **Ottawa Ballet,** the **New Dance Theatre** and the **Mildred Wickson Ballet,** Toronto, and the **Ottawa Classical Ballet.**

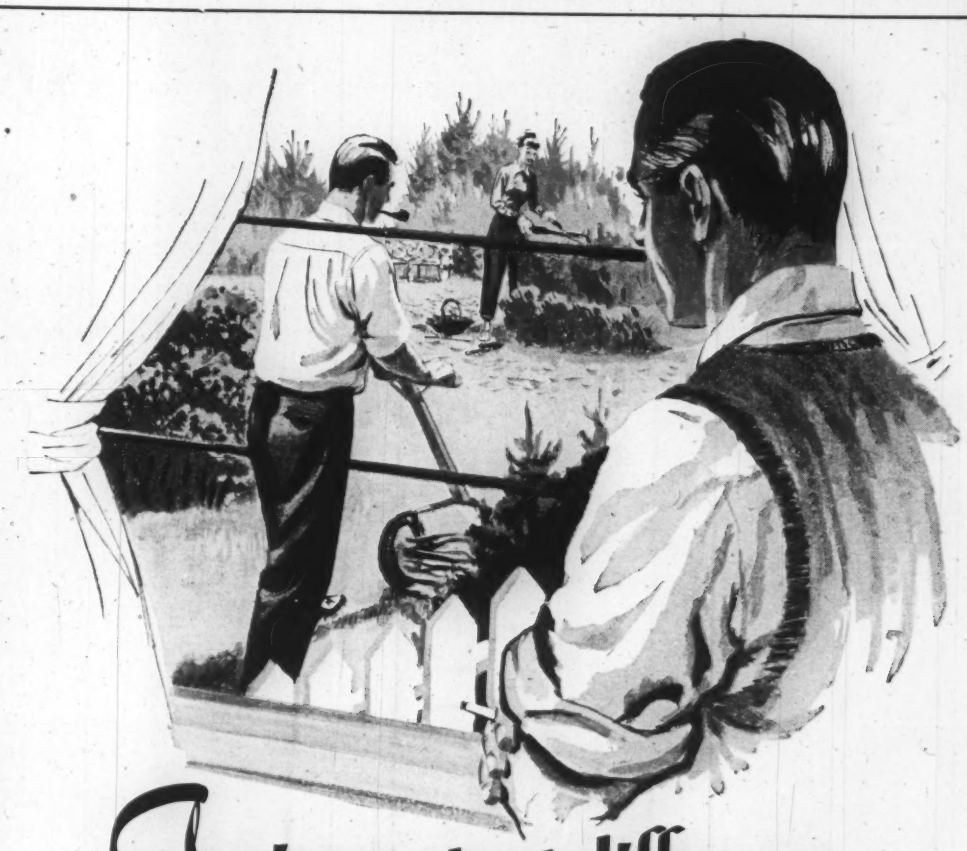
■ After six years in the Canadian Army in World War II, **Blake Warwick-Owensmith** got himself an unusual job. He's Director of the Canadian Cooperation Project of the Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., with Hollywood headquarters. It's his job to get Canada mentioned, favorably, of course, in as many U.S. films as possible. In Vancouver last week he said his department was created in 1947 in an unprecedented "unofficial gentlemen's agreement" between the Canadian Government and the U.S. film industry. And it's "working out very well indeed." During 1949, in feature films, newsreels and shorts, Canada got "world audience publicity" to the count of 1,660,132,500 mentions.

■ **Jerry Grogan,** cigar store proprietor of Sudbury, Ont., wrote to **Trade Minister Howe** suggesting the mint stop making nickels and coin a 7-cent piece instead. In the Commons, **Jack Garland** (L-Nipissing) said Canadians could save $500,000,000 yearly if a 2½-cent and a 7½-cent coin were minted. Articles which could be sold for 7½ cents were too often boosted to 10 cents for convenience. Irishman Grogan's chief concern was that children could now only buy peanuts with a nickel: "The 5-cent piece has become as useless as a hymn book in the Kremlin."

ON THEIR TOES

■ Across country members of Canada's Korean force are well into their

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25



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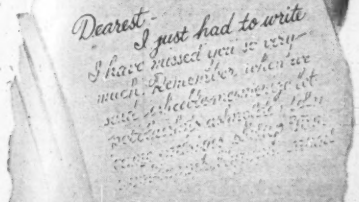

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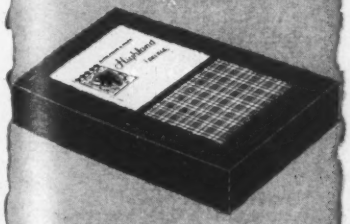

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PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23

second month of training. At Petawawa, Ont., **Brig. J. M. (Rocky) Rockingham** last week watched the 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, at Sten-gun practice; at Chilliwack, BC, the Royal Canadian Engineers ran bridges across Fraser Valley streams; and at Shilo, Man., three World War II veteran gunners, **Blake Shaw,** 26, Barrie, Ont., **Armand Filiatreault,** 24, Montreal, and

—CP

TO KOREA? *Gunners at Shilo, Man.*

Charles Butler, 30, Toronto (l. to r. above), examined a captured German gun. With victory in Korea, the Canadian force may be used for occupation duty there or in Europe.

■ Last week-end in Toronto the Black Cats—**The Ontario Regiment**—held their first large postwar reunion. Veterans came not only from Ontario but Quebec, Manitoba, Michigan and Kentucky. The unit is the only one in Canada to have a black cat in its crest. Headquarters is still in Oshawa, with **Lt.-Col. Ted Bastedo** commanding the present reserves.

■ Vancouver's Kerrisdale district welcomed home an ex-son and made $5,000 to boot. Band-leader **Mart Kenney** is the son; the YMCA Camp Elphinstone got the money. Mart had gone to the Camp when he was a kid. He and his Western Gentlemen did a one-night stand to raise money for the Camp.

■ Thirty delegates and their wives attended a convention of the Brotherhood of North American Indians at Sudbury, Ont., recently. According to **Chief George Wayne** of the Mississauga Reserve: "The way in which the proposed enfranchisement of the Indian tribes has been booted around as a political football is putrid . . . it appeals only to the drunkards among my people." With less racial discrimination, he said, Indians could raise their living standards more easily by rejecting the white man's Canadian citizenship. Wayne, a high tension lineman, said he had paid enough income tax to be familiar with one of the evils of citizenship.

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"Aesop talks on... Labour-Management Relations

2,000 Years Ago, Aesop Said:

A wolf, lapping at a stream, noticed a lamb wading further downstream. "I'll need an excuse to attack so harmless a creature," thought the wolf. So he shouted, "How dare you polute my drinking water!" "But the water runs from you to me," bleated the frightened lamb. "Don't argue!" snapped the wolf. "I recognize you as the one who started those ugly rumours about me last year." "But I wasn't born last year!" pleaded the lamb. "Well it must have been your father!" snarled the wolf, "Besides, you're not going to argue me out of my supper!" Whereupon he fell upon the helpless lamb and tore it to pieces.

MAN, like the wolf in the fable, has a natural tendency to seek self-justification for his acts no matter how unfair they may be.

In any dispute, both sides have their rights and wrongs – and both sides can intelligently solve these differences if an honest effort is made to do so. However, when professional agitators see such an opportunity to undermine our way of life, they quickly step in with the objective – not of settlement – but of distorting facts and fomenting discord.

We Canadians know our Canadian labour-management story and are best equipped to decide the rights and wrongs in that story. We are primarily interested in Canada's future as a free nation too! Therefore, let us resolve to settle our differences in the light of what is good for Canada as a nation . . . . and to frustrate all attempts of radicals to destroy our freedom.

• • •

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The Vinoy Park Opens Dec. 15

RADIO & T.V.

DISC CHATTERER

SOON you will be seeing a Hollywood documentary about Pacific Coast disc jockeys. Three of Vancouver's best are in it. One is Jack Cullen, about whom Dick Diespecker once pulled the old gag—you don't have to be crazy to be in radio but it helps.

—Norm Davis
JACK CULLEN

Here it is, as it appeared in Diespecker's radio column in *The Vancouver Daily Province*. . . Young (27) Mr. Cullen is an extremely shrewd gentleman. His aim is to provide something "different" for the listener. This is his reason for doing the many strange and apparently zany things he does on his program.

Nor has it always been a bed of roses for Cullen. He put in a four and half year hitch as a Navy wireless operator. . . But it was not until he was back in civilian life that he went after it seriously. With a little fast talking . . . and Mr. Cullen can really talk fast . . . he kidded the CKMO management into allowing him to do an all-night record show called "Pacific Patrol." The Patrol got lost after a while and never found its way back to the air.

Cullen departed for other fields and was next heard from as an announcer at CJAV, Port Alberni. He was convinced that scripted shows did nothing for him, and he certainly did nothing for them. . . A summer of CKWX convinced everyone he was no announcer. One morning, to their horror, the management of CKMO found Cullen back on the doorstep. He talked his way back onto the air with a night-time disc jockey show from 10:30 to 1 a.m. The show was called "Owl Prowl," and before long young Mr. Cullen was getting all the attention he wanted.

Zany Merry-Go-Round

From that moment, anything could happen on "Owl Prowl" and very frequently did. Mr. Cullen conducted his program while he attempted to "baby sit"; he conducted it from a cruising cab; he allowed himself to be chased all over town dressed as the Easter Bunny. And all the time he was becoming more widely known he was acquiring more listeners, more sponsors, a wife and a child.

In 1949, Bill Rea, the sharp-eyed owner of CKNW, began to cast sharp glances in Mr. Cullen's direction. After a while the glances contained enough dollar signs to convince Cullen that he was going to change stations. He did so, but the change-over had its moments too. Mr. Rea insisted that Cullen commence "Owl Prowl" on CKNW a certain night and CKMO insisted that he wind up "Owl Prowl" on their station on the same night. Ten years ago this would have posed a problem, even to Jack Cullen. But not any more. Cullen simply wire-recorded one of the programs and appeared on both stations at once.

INTERMISSION

An Arrival in England

by Audrey Alexandra Brown

YOU can't cross the Atlantic without discovering that the doom of the Flying Dutchman wasn't really so dire. Mynheer Vanderdecken, you remember, was fated to voyage forever and thus spared the unpleasantness of disembarking. And disembarking—they say it's worse since the war—is very unpleasant indeed.

The *RMS Samaria* reached Tilbury in the gloom of a grey morning promising rain. And the first news that greeted us was that there was a taxi-strike on in London which might not prevent our own transportation but would probably interfere with that of our luggage. This news sounded none the better for being relayed to us over the loudspeaker, which had a jerky jarring delivery and frequently broadcast other noises besides the voice of the announcer. All morning it nagged us at ten-minute intervals with commands and instructions, mostly unintelligible.

After breakfast we were called up according to the color of our landing-cards; the Immigration Officer checked our passports and we were given our tickets to St. Pancras. It was another couple of hours before they got us off the ship and dumped us in an enormous shed along with our luggage.

THE SCENE might have come straight from Purgatory: a shed with unpainted walls and a floor of rough cement; hordes of disconsolate passengers wandering about searching for their baggage. (And it must have been a shock to some of them when they found it, for I saw trunks and suitcases which had been deplorably knocked about!) Through the crowd rushed grimy porters, some with hand-trolleys, some on larger trolleys that were self-propelled. I still don't know how you get hold of a porter, unless with a lariat: I caught up with one or two but from their behavior they were stonedeaf and I invisible. So I sat down on the suitcase which best looked as if it would bear me, and awaited developments. I didn't dare sit on my trunk; it had been painted with black enamel that never dried, and when I leaned against it it came off on me.

It was Cook's representative who rescued me. Seeing him hunting among the trunks for those which bore the yellow label, I cut off his retreat and asked him how I could get a porter. He didn't trouble to reply, but he did haul my trunk and suitcases over to the ledge where the luggage was examined. Thus I was amply repaid for having spent two-and-a-quarter hours in a queue to see him the night before—a feat I hadn't expected to be so grateful for.

A young pleasant-looking official came up and asked me the routine questions. How many pieces of luggage had I? How long did I plan to stay in England?

Then with a sudden change of tone he rapped out—"How many cigarettes have you?"

"Four hundred," I said confidently.

He answered with decision, "That's too many."

"They told us on the boat," I faltered, "that we were allowed to bring in four hundred."

"Oh yes, for a short visit," he replied. "But you're staying practically forever!"

"That's why I brought so many," I explained. "I didn't want to buy them over here and deprive the population."

He burst out laughing. "That's good enough!" he said, and still laughing he cleared all my luggage and never looked into any of it. So I caught the last train to St. Pancras, but only just.

It had been a dull drizzling morning, but now at noon the sun came out and my first sight of England was drenched in glory. Of course it was only a small piece of England — Essex, I think — the space of an hour's journey. So green! The fields had a lushness that was new to me; the grass flared with wild scarlet poppies and tall yellow ragwort, as gay as a circus.

HOUSES were strung along the track, each in its plot of flags and pinks and stiff bright-colored lupins and rambler roses. There were plenty of cows, piebald black-and-white or chestnut-red, sleek and glossy; occasionally there were horses — once a beautiful pair, ivory-white, that tossed up their tails and galloped over a hilltop.

The one completely unfamiliar feature was that it was intersected with what looked like broad straight ditches whose water was covered with an emerald scum that made them almost indistinguishable from the fields. I don't know what they were for; the effect, like that of all stagnant water, was faintly sinister. But otherwise it was a country to warm the heart.

So we rushed into London by way of St. Pancras station, which is an old and very gloomy one. We were unloaded into what seemed an enormous tunnel with a high arched roof above a great many lines of track. And London—tolerant, indifferent—took us to its heart.

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CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN: *Simple arrangement, begonia flower and leaf, apricot cactus dahlias in grey-yellow Tess Kiddick Canadian pottery.*

FLEMISH MANNER: *Heavy mass arrangement, dark colors of hibiscus, osia, snapdragon, asters repeated in fruit at base of golden urn.*

—Photos by Frank Evans

MRS. BIDDLE *stands beside mass line arrangement of Canadian flowers in old copper coffee pot.*

IF YOU LIKE to "fix flowers" you don't have to think in terms of expensive blooms . . . not with a profusion of leafy shrubs and autumn flowers and red berries on hand . . . especially if you have some know-how about flower arrangement.

Flower arrangement is an art. But you can learn it . . . from books. The Garden Club of Ontario did better. They invited Mrs. Dorothy Biddle to Toronto for two days to demonstrate arrangements. Mrs. Biddle is the Pleasantville, NY, authority, lecturer and Garden Club Editor of *Popular Gardening*.

Some of her arrangements were . . . sprays of white pompon mums and white cactus dahlias in a gunmetal lustre bowl, with a pair of sleek black pumas for accessories . . . reddening maple leaves, milkweed pods and goldenrod in a copper jug . . . a bowknot of aspidistra leaves centred with tight little bunches of marigolds, in a shallow rectangular bowl of creamy faience . . . a stiff perpendicular Victorian arrangement with veronica, snapdragon and glads in strong pinks and cerise, shading down to the focal point of dark red rose, nestling at the top of a hand-painted china vase.

30 October 10, 1950 SN

Orange Blossoms and Lawyers

by Svanhuit Josie

WOULD YOU enter a business partnership without knowing the terms? Would you buy a house without making sure the title was clear?

Not likely. Yet most of us who marry assume far greater responsibility with only the vaguest idea of what is involved. We solemnly undertake—often with little or no investigation—to throw in our lot with another human being, "for better or for worse . . . till death us do part."

No wonder that many who make this serious vow don't keep it. Perhaps if they knew what they were doing some might hesitate to take the plunge. They would at least wait till they were better prepared.

"Marriage is tolerable enough in its way," says Bernard Shaw, "if you're easy going and don't expect too much from it. But it doesn't bear thinking about." Circumstances of many marriages bear out his caustic comment that the idea seems to be "to get people tied up before they know what they're letting themselves in for."

Today social pressure on everyone to get married is overwhelming. Little attention is paid to selection of the right partner. Interest is centred on the wedding, not on the permanent marriage state. Modern advertising insists that as long as you find "romance" nothing else matters. Radio and films echo the same theme.

Our society is founded on marriage and the family. But thinking people are concerned about the large number of divorces and separations with their attendant social problems. Too many marriages break up under normal stresses and strains of everyday living. But we're no longer just trying to patch up the wrecks. New emphasis is on finding ways to make future unions of stronger stuff.

Understand Bargain

What seems to be needed is a better understanding of the bargain by those who enter into it. A great many people marry the wrong mate. Some should not marry at all.

Responsible people are advocating more use of the formal marriage contract. In the past such contracts have been mainly associated with protecting women's property rights. They were popular when, without them, women became their husband's property, with practically no rights of their own.

In Quebec, marriage contracts are still the rule rather than the exception. Elsewhere in Canada women have won almost equal rights with men. So the marriage contract is rarely resorted to. But could it not be adapted to serve the emancipated woman and her husband as well?

Matters to be considered, decided:

■ **Children . . .**

Most people when they marry expect to have children. They think of themselves as heads of a family. But have both parties roughly the same picture of the kind of family they want? Probably their thoughts on the matter are vague. What size family has each in mind? Do they want children at once?

■ **In-Laws . . .**

Nowadays a newly-married couple often decide to live with the in-laws "to start with." But are they agreed as to when they should strike out on their own? What are their attitudes to their in-laws?

■ **Shall the wife keep her job?**

It is costly to set up a new household. So the young wife decides to work "for a while." Will they establish a standard of living that cannot be supported without her added income? That could lead to trouble.

If the wife works outside the home, who is to do the housework? It it to fall on her when she comes home tired, or will her husband share the chores?

When the children come will she stop work? If not, what arrangements will they make for them? If she gives up her work to look after the family will she have help in the house? (Great majority of Canadian women have no domestic help of any kind.)

■ **Husband's yardstick . . .**

What is the husband's idea of a good mother? Does he cling to the belief that she must stay at home . . . cook, sew, bake, clean, make the children act along lines of behavior which he recognizes as "good"? Or does he agree that her main task is to supervise the children's development — socially and emotionally as well as physically —leaving much of the food preserving and manufacture of clothing to commercial companies?

Authorities say the wife should take advantage as much as possible of newer inventions—just as the husband discarded the horse and buggy for the automobile.

■ **Dollars and sense . . .**

A recent Gallup Poll showed that money is the number one worry of Canadians. No wonder it is a frequent cause of marital discord. Have the couple roughly similar ideas as to what they want to do with their money? Should it all go in a common pot? Or should husband and wife have separate bank accounts? If so, who pays for what? Should the wife have a fixed allowance?

—Knott & Merrill

TIME TO LEARN *business end of marriage is when couple is madly in love.*

Madly in Love

Muriel Richter is a wife and mother and Chairman of the Domestic Relations Clinic of the American Association of Women Lawyers. She says, "Time to learn the business end of marriage is when the couple is madly in love, determined to wed."

Many clergymen of all denominations have for years been giving premarital advice, personally and in pamphlet form. Some good work in this area is being done by social agencies such as the Y.M.C.A. But there is far from over-all coverage. Perhaps those most in need of advice do not get it. Shy and badly adjusted people are least likely to ask for it.

Municipal officials are concerned about welfare problems that arise out of unwise and hasty marriages. They often result in a heavy financial burden, paid for by taxation on local property owners.

The Ontario Municipal Association thinks all couples should receive at least a minimum of information before marriage. They suggest a practical and simple way to make sure they do. They want the government to distribute with marriage licenses a booklet of advice. The advice would be on problems to be considered when contemplating marriage. Appropriate time to initiate this service in Ontario would be this fall. New amendments to the Marriage Act come into effect, including provision for civil marriage.

For years the Ontario Association of Rural Municipalities has supported the campaign of the Health League of Canada to make pre-marital medical examinations compulsory. (They are required in some parts of western Canada.) The Association asks that tests be given for syphilis and tuberculosis. At their 1948 convention they urged that a certificate of sanity be required before a marriage license is issued.

Few Questions Asked

Marriage licenses are issued today with little or no investigation. Under such circumstances it is not difficult to commit bigamy. A bigamist would hardly hesitate to sign a false affidavit as to his marital status. An annual average of 67 persons were convicted of the offence during the five years ending with 1948. Many more, no doubt, went undetected.

Perhaps we should do as they do in France where bigamy is almost unknown. Applicants for marriage licenses are required to produce their birth certificates. On them are noted facts of all previous marriages, death or divorce of previous partners.

Marriage counselling is well established in England and in the United States. In Canada it is still in its infancy. Some ten years ago the British Marriage Guidance Council was formed by doctors, clergy (all except Catholic) and social workers anxious

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2. "Aren't you wonderful!"
3. "Oh! Tell me about it . . ."

—"Tips for Teens" in *The Fort William Daily Times-Journal.*

■ It wasn't until I became a housewife I realized that to be successfully educated for this job a girl should have a thorough grounding in such diverse subjects as electronics, physics, plumbing, architecture, interior decoration, home economics, psychology, first aid and home nursing, to mention but a few of the requirements necessary to meet the daily situations in a housewife's routine. And, as most women are destined to spend many more years behind a stove than a typewriter the answer, as far as girls are concerned, is obvious. —Mamie Moloney in *The Vancouver Sun.*

■ No woman should be any more afraid of color in dress than she is afraid of using it in her house. Because men have so little color in their clothes they love to see their women wear it. Color does such nice things for women, too. It lifts a mood. (It's next to impossible for a woman to be glum in a red dress.) Dress color can heighten the color of a woman's hair; enliven her skin tones.—Bradshaw Crandall, artist, in *The Montreal Daily Star.*

■ Many United States restaurateurs over here this summer were impressed by the tartan "mess jackets" worn by the waiters at the *Café de Paris* in London, each man wearing a different clan tartan, and have ordered similar uniforms for their own restaurants.—*The Observer,* London, England.

■ Five out of every six Saskatoon rooming-house keepers prefer boy boarders to girls. Claude Penson, University of Saskatchewan housing registrar, said boys seemed to be generally preferred because girls were always "washing and ironing and occupying the bathroom."—CP.

■ Is it true that nylon stockings don't wear as well as they used to?

"Because of improvements in the quality of nylon yarns, 30 or 40 denier stockings are now probably even better than the early postwar nylons. But stocking manufacturers and sales people say that fewer women buy these more durable hose. They prefer the gossamer-sheer 15 denier and what is more, often use them for everyday purposes—even under heavy walking shoes—and expect the same wear as from stronger hosiery. For business or household chores, choose the higher denier, stronger stockings. Save the more glamorous 15 denier stockings for less strenuous wear, or for dress occasions."—Betty Styran in *C-I-L Oval.*

Brain-Teaser:

Whodunit?

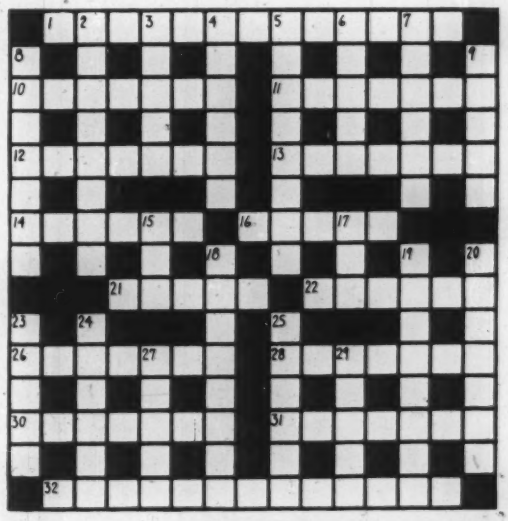
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Current method of departure. (8, 5)
10. Include us in the records. (7)
11. Cool mob in a hot country. (7)
12 and 22. The knave was a lady killer. (4, 3, 6)
13. If it goes up, there'll be a boom. (7)
14. This family was always mixing farewell drinks. (6)
16 and 9. His detective organized the 21 street irregulars. (5, 5)
21. See 16 and 9. (5)
22. See 12.
26. Poe's tales of ratiocination set one for later mystery writers. (7)
28. Robin's morale lifter. (5, 2)
30. "Virtue could see to do what Virtue would By her own . . . . . light". (Milton) (7)
31. Thrust in to a redoubt. (7)
32. Tales with body to them. (6, 7)

DOWN

2. Usually played in desperation. (4, 4)
3. Wherein the lawyer 4 his case? (5)
4. See 3. (6)
5. Will the bird coo? O.K. when the cat is inside. (8)
6. The gunman does it up. (5)
7. You should be, if shot in the arm. (6)
8. It's not even work! (3, 4)
9. See 16.
15. She found her way to Midas' heart. (3)
17. Taken into the bosom of the family in Quebec. (3)
18. It gives the lie to the criminal—and the sleuth. (8)
19. Rat purée should be well stirred. (8)
20. This murderer was all at sea when apprehended. (7)
23. With this shaved off— (5)
24. —the French killer would be simply blue. (6)
25. Address in Tobacco Street. (6)
27. Check the stuff. (5)
29. The Yeoman of the Guard has no complaint. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. See 29
6. See 29
10. Acted
11. See 29
12. Furlong
13. See 29
14. Cutlass
16 and 15. Ye banks and braes
18. Decides 20. Pledges
22. Colored 24. Respite
26. Apprehend
27. Adept 28. See 29
29. 6, 11, 13, 1 across, 28 and 25 down. It is better to be an old man's darling than a young man's slave.

DOWN

1. Traffic 2. Arthritic
3. Addio 4. Oranges
5. Nooaday
7. Okapi
8. Ensigns 9. Adorable
15. See 16 17. Negligent
18. Declaim
19. Saddest 20. Parades
21. Shelter 23. Lupin
25. See 29

(126)

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HEADS UP CAC

NEW President of the Canadian Association of Consumers is **Mrs. W. R. Walton, Jr.,** of Oakville, Ont. President Walton has been on the Board of Directors since CAC's inception just after the last war; has her MA degree in economics (University of Saskatchewan) and served on the speaker's panel of the Consumers' Branch in the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Mrs. Walton is also Vice-President of the IODE.

■ The Lone Star State has corralled **Violet Archer** of Montreal. This well-known composer, graduate of McGill's Conservatorium of Music, has been appointed to the staff of the School of Music of the North Texas State College. Violet's piano, chamber and orchestral compositions have been heard in U. S., England and France.

■ Scholarship winners are still running high, wide and educational. **Elizabeth Irene Daniels** of Windsor Forks, NS, has won the Eleanor Fraser Parsons scholarship in home economics. This is the second year it has been awarded by the Women's Institutes of NS. Elizabeth is a graduate of Windsor Academy: enters Acadia University.

■ Another Women's Institute Scholarship—this time for Quebec—was won by **Carol Edna Laurie,** Hemmingford. This scholarship goes to the girl from the rural districts of Quebec with highest standing in first three years of the BSc (HEc) course at Macdonald College.

■ There may be only one woman in the House of Commons but another becomes a "first lady" in politics. For the first time the Toronto District Young Progressive Conservative Council elected a woman as Chairman — **Mrs. Moira Lawrence.** Week days she is a lawyer's secretary.

■ Enrolled in post-graduate work at the University of Toronto is **Rosamund Hone** of St. Thomas Hospital, London. She's one of the three nurses chosen last year to nurse the King. Nurse Rosamund is here on a joint scholarship by British Red Cross and St. Thomas Nightingale Fund.

■ And another scholarship winner, this time on the West coast, is **Dorothy Archer** of Esquimalt. Scholarship was presented by Provincial Command of Canadian Legion; sends Dorothy on for advanced UBC studies.

■ Dominion President of the Army, Navy and Air Force Veterans Ladies' Auxiliary is **Mrs. L. Milne** of Vancouver.

■ The *Semiahmoo Sun* is a newspaper in White Rock, BC, run by a husband-and-wife team. **Dorothy Pinchin** and husband Hal graduated from the University of BC. Dorothy, with her home economics degree, joined *The Vancouver Sun's* women's page; Hal went into the newspaper game, too. Last June they took over the *Semiahmoo Sun.* Dorothy's recipes and household hints outstrip his editorials in popularity, says husband Hal.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

"We the Undersigned..."

by Mary Lowrey Ross

HAVE you signed the Stockholm Peace Appeal yet?

A great many people have, with the best possible intentions. The name itself carries the air of respectable endorsement. The Moscow Peace Appeal wouldn't have done and even the Prague Peace Appeal might make some signers hesitate. Munich suggests betrayal and Geneva frustration. New York and Chicago were out of the question and no one would have considered the Peoria Peace Appeal. But the Stockholm Peace Appeal was exactly right, suggesting as it did internationalism and disinterestedness, irradiated by strong clean Northern light.

Nobody seems to know where the Stockholm Peace Appeal originated. It may even have originated in Stockholm. If you ask the question of any of the canvassers who are circulating the current Ban the Bomb petition, they will smile the ineffable smile of the indoctrinated and ask you if you are not in favor of banning the bomb and Peace. You may reply that banning the bomb may not be a practical guarantee of universal peace; if you do they won't argue. They will just hurry off in search of a more obliging signer. There are plenty of them.

THIS continent is ideal territory for the Stockholm Peace petitioners since we are equipped as no people have ever been before with faith, hope, charity and ball-point pens. Also, we enjoy signing things. Experience may have tried to teach us that nine times out of ten the dotted line is the shortest distance between solvency and bankruptcy but we don't believe it. We prefer to think that it leads straight to hearts' desire—the raffle bungalow, the Irish sweepstakes, universal peace.

So the Stockholm Peace Appeal is snowballing along enriched by the signatures of thousands of people many of whom hadn't the faintest idea what they were signing or who was likely to be the beneficiary. (Some have since repudiated their signatures when they discovered they were being flatteringly featured in the Communist *Tribune*.) We will probably go right on signing, since in our particular human community we are given to the easy voucher and the easy commitment — "Keep the change." "OK, I'll join." "Put it on my Charge." "Fill 'er up." "This is on me." "Sure, I'll sign."

It is hard to understand just what the Communist Party hopes to accomplish through the Stockholm Peace Appeal, since it merely publicizes what the world already knows—that most of us are in favor of being left in peace, and few of us have much confidence that the USSR means to leave us that way indefinitely. The signatories themselves can be of very little use to the Party. They are almost numerous enough to form a party of their own, but the Communists would hardly take the risk of attaching them to their own group, since their natural habits are incorrigible.

THE MORE inveterate signers in fact would be just as likely to attach their names to a petition asking the government to drop a bomb on the Kremlin as to sign the Stockholm Peace Appeal. This willingness doesn't mean any lack of integrity. It's simply that the habitual signer is fascinated by the dotted line, as a rooster is said to be hypnotized by a chalk line drawn along the floor. They can't see above it or around it.

On a recent Saturday afternoon two of the Stockholm Peace Petitioners took up their stand outside our local moving picture and waited for the breakup of the children's matinee. They wore placards announcing "Ban the Bomb," and when the children—aged four to fourteen—swarmed out they invited them to sign. Naturally the children were delighted. Few of them had ever been asked to sign anything before and they loved it. By the time the petitioners moved on to a new pitch they had almost more signatures than they could haul away. "We weren't told what it was all about," one of a pair of signers said to me later, "but all the rest of the kids were signing and we thought we might as well. It was sorta fun."

IT IS HARD to say how much of the Stockholm Peace Appeal enrolment is made up of signatures of this sort, and how much is contributed by the type of signer who scratches his name with a penknife on the backs of streetcar seats or writes it in lipstick on public monuments. Thousands of them undoubtedly come from people who are ready to listen to any rallying-call for peace in our desperate era —though they must sometimes wonder why the call is always at its shrillest when the Kremlin has just had a painful lesson in the disadvantages of aggression.

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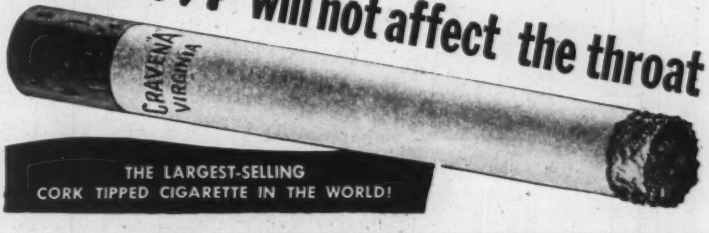

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FILMS

GRACE UNDER PRESSURE AND THE BACKGROUND

THE documentary background is by this time an old story in Hollywood. It has been highly publicized as an aid to realism, but in practice its tendency is to betray rather than endorse reality.

Producers seem to feel that if they set up an absolutely authentic background they can afford to misrepresent the human emotions taking place in front of it, and as a result we get a parade of highly accurate shadows with little or no reliable dramatic substance. The documentary background in fact represents oftener than not Hollywood's attempt to eat its illusions and still have them.

"The Men," however, is a genuine and often deeply moving experiment in matching story to setting—in this case the paraplegic ward in the Birmingham Veterans Administration Hospital, California. The producer is Stanley Kramer who gave us "Home of the Brave," one of the first films to face the ugly problem of anti-racialism. The success of this early venture and of the long array of anti-racial-problem films that followed it seems to prove that the moving picture public was better prepared to accept some stiffening in its soft diet than most producers had suspected.

IN outline the story of "The Men" is fairly familiar. Its hero, a paralyzed survivor of World War II (Marlon Brando) is one of the problem cases in the paraplegic ward. He rejects his girl (Teresa Wright), refuses help from the medical staff, and tries to accept complete despair as the only solution for his plight. "The Men" tells the story of his recovery; and since this is a film that insists on taking every human element, including courage, as it finds it, the recovery both of body and spirit is only partial.

The best solution for human difficulty, the film suggests, as well as the only valid happy ending, is to relinquish illusion, and make the best of reality. This may be a homely and familiar principle, but, coming from

—Warner Bros.

"TEA FOR TWO"

the screen it contrives to sound wonderfully fresh and eloquent.

As the paraplegic veteran, Marlon Brando, a newcomer, gives a remarkable performance, playing the role not only with his mind and spirit but with his whole immobilized body. In the ward sequences particularly it would be hard, apart from the casting, to distinguish Patient Brando from the 45 wheel-chair veterans who simply play themselves. These sequences, handled with a brisk clinical candor that excludes sentiment, are deeply authentic and moving.

"The Men" doesn't set out to dramatize the theme of human courage, which is an easy way with an audience. It attempts instead to estimate with skill, respect and humanity, just how much grace the human spirit can be trusted to yield under pressure.

"THE FURIES" presents the late Walter Huston as a hellraising cattle baron in New Mexico in the 1870's, with Barbara Stanwyck as his headstrong daughter. In a lawless era and territory the old man runs things pretty much his own way, printing his own currency, and when sufficiently irritated, hanging his own subordinates. Daughter's exploits are equally colorful. She mutilates her prospective stepmother (Judith Anderson) with a pair of shears, and when her father gets into financial difficulties, buys him out of his kingdom with his own worthless currency—which he promptly takes out and burns, with roars of laughter. Altogether the characters in "The Furies", though better heeled than the Jeeter Lesters, behave very much like that deplorable outfit, and if it weren't for Walter Huston the film would hardly be worth a minute of anyone's time.

It was Walter Huston's special talent, however, to raise almost any picture he was in miles above its natural level, supplying out of his own vitality, the energy and gaiety that many of his characterizations must have sadly lacked on paper. The mere sight of his knobbed, supple, charming face has always been enough to enliven the screen, whenever it appeared. Whatever quality "The Furies" possesses is supplied by Actor Huston. It will be a long time before Hollywood discovers another actor who can work such magic with mediocrity.

"THE Sleeping City" is a murder-mystery also with a semi-documentary approach, but it lacks the narrative freshness of "Panic in the Streets" as well as the high-charged intensity which Richard Widmark seems ready to hurl into any role he is offered, good or bad. The setting is a big metropolitan city hospital, in which the staff appears to be almost as jittery as the clientele.

A rather disturbing film on the whole. Ward patients in particular won't welcome the idea that they may be getting their phenobarbital from a cop disguised as a medico.

"TEA for Two," which derives vaguely from "No No Nanette," has some oldfashioned songs which are still lively and an oldfashioned plot which has been dead for a generation and probably should have been left that way. Thanks to the dancing of Gene Nelson and Doris Day the film has a certain amount of surface agility. For comedy, it has Billy de Wolfe and Eve Arden, with S. Z. Sakall quivering as usual in a nest of jowls. All strictly routine.—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

The Second Bet In Ungava Iron

North of Present Developments, and Close to Tidewater, Effects of New Discoveries May Be Widespread

by L. J. Rogers

CANADA'S little-explored northeastern extension, the huge Ungava peninsula, already possesses one of the world's great reserves of high-grade iron ore. In the region around Burnt Creek, the Hollinger-Hanna interests have proved the existence of some 400 million tons of raw material for the hungry blast furnaces of this continent.

This week one of the world's leading authorities on iron ore and steelmaking told me that another major iron ore region may exist further north in Ungava.

This authority, engineering consultant H. A. Brassert of New York, whose firm recently completed a comprehensive report on the area, says this northern part shows promise of containing large deposits of iron ore similar in grade to those developed on the Hollinger-Hanna concessions 250 miles to the south. In addition, the northern Ungava deposits lie only 75 miles from tide-water and the rail transportation to the loading dock could be developed at a fraction of the cost of the railroad from those to the south. And with iron ore, in Brassert's words, "Location is just as important as grade and tonnage."

Three Companies

Three Canadian companies now hold big concessions in northern Ungava. These stretch along the great syncline known as the Labrador trough which extends some 500 miles through most of the peninsula. It is here, but south of the new discoveries, that the Hollinger-Hanna interests have developed their huge ore bodies. These companies — Fenimore Iron, Quebec-Labrador and the Ventures subsidiary, Fort Chimo Exploration — have done only limited surface exploration so far, but each has obtained encouraging results. Fenimore, holding the northernmost concession, has had the best results. Surface showings and geological indications point to two favorable structures each of which may contain two major ore bodies. On the strength of these finds, made last fall by Toronto geologist Gordon Moore, Fenimore brought in the Brassert organization to assess the possibilities.

Their geologist and mining engineer, Lucien Eaton, an internationally-known authority on iron ore, examined the Fenimore concession for Brassert who, in the report, stated: "The north end of the Labrador trough may prove to be the most favorable location for the development of large deposits of iron ore." Eaton drew attention to the similarity of this region to the Marquette range where large ore bodies have developed.

How could the ore get to the world markets? Tidewater on Ungava Bay, near the Hudson Bay Co. post of Fort Chimo, could be easily reached by a rail line along the low valleys of the Larch and Koksoak Rivers. Seventy-five miles of track would be required to reach the best-looking Fenimore showings, somewhat more to tap the other companies' potential deposits to the south.

Weather records indicate that the Ungava Bay shipping season at present will last about four months, from early July to early November. This is somewhat longer than the season on the Hudson Bay route from Fort Churchill. By the use of icebreakers, the season might be extended to six months; this would be equal to the normal season at the Hollinger-Hanna port of Seven Islands on the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Even in a four months' season, the report states that ore shipments of five million tons a year could be moved out of the proposed port on Ungava Bay. This would be enough to justify the cost of developing the deposits.

The Ungava Bay shipping location, while far enough north to be troubled by ice, still has some geographical advantages. Around 2,000 miles from most U.K. and Channel ports, the Fort Chimo port would be some 400 miles closer to these markets than is the Seven Islands port.

Even for the United States market, the northern deposits have some advantage. It's a long haul to New York from Chimo—some 2,000 miles—but only 75 miles of it would have to be by rail. The route to New York from Seven Islands is about half the Chimo to New York distance, but the ore has to travel 350 miles by rail to use that route.

This week, Fenimore President Norman Vincent says his company is "in advanced negotiations with very important U.S. steel interests" to obtain funds for a comprehensive drilling program.

Once the ore is outlined, the Fenimore chief believes no difficulty would be encountered in raising the further funds needed to bring the ore to market: the need for new ore is that great.

Vincent points out that the entire ten million ton initial output of the Hollinger-Hanna development is already spoken for by the major U.S. companies financing it. Other American steelmakers caught in the tightening iron ore shortage are now starting to worry about their future sources of supply. Iron ore from South America and Africa is losing favor as the cold war heats up, and as production difficulties increase for the companies who pioneered in developing tropical deposits.

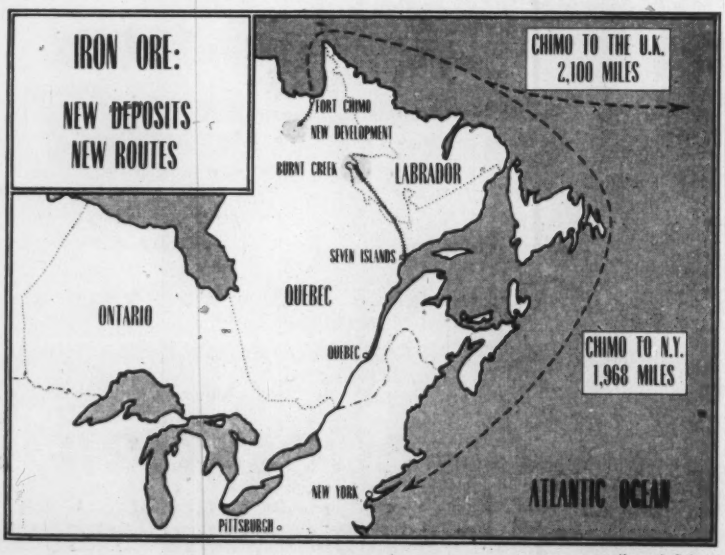
Many Markets

Fenimore also sees important markets in the proposed New England steel mill, a potential two million ton annual market whose development is being pushed by the Government-backed New England Council; in the steel industries of Britain, France and Western Germany; and in the several operating steel mills on the Atlantic coast of this continent.

According to Vincent, if the entire output of ore from Seven Islands goes, as expected, to the Lake Erie mills of the companies backing this development, northern Labrador ore could compete successfully with ores from other sources in most of the markets around the Atlantic. Even if Seven Islands ore became available for these markets, he believes that the northern ore could compete because of its lower rail and financing costs.

Economically, development of traffic to Ungava Bay would help the port of Churchill 900 miles further to the west, by justifying the greater use of icebreakers and aerial patrols. This would lengthen the navigation season through the Hudson Straits bottleneck.

In addition, a successful mining operation in northern Ungava would encourage thorough prospecting in a promising mineral country which has hardly been mapped properly, let alone prospected to any extent.



—Kenneth Roberts

—Puffer

SURVEYOR BRASSERT: *"Location is as important as grade and tonnage."*

L. J. ROGERS, *a free lance writer, is a frequent contributor to SN's Business Front.*

BUSINESS ANGLE

Victory But No Let-Down

IT TOOK a lot to get easy-going Canadians to act. A lot of emergency, that is, and a good deal of time—at any rate, more time than they might be given on another occasion.

You remember that at first Canada wasn't going to take a hand in Korea; Big Brother could do it alone. Then, when B.B. wasn't doing so well, we decided to send a Special Force; a little later we enlarged that force and contributed naval and airlift aid. We decided the time hadn't come to send troops to Europe, that we would make munitions for others to fight with, if necessary, but would not fight ourselves. But we agreed that we had to spend a lot more on defence. Our industry prepared to accept large rearmament orders from the United States, our Government announced that defence would have No. 1 priority in the national economy, our Parliament gave the Government extraordinary powers of control over the production and distribution of goods and services.

We didn't feel at all happy about the possibility of drifting into another great war, and the potentialities of a continuing rise in prices bothered us a bit. But against these things there was the virtual certainty that we would at least have plenty of orders for business and jobs for workers. The imposition of a rearmament program on an already busy economy might mean that consumers would go short of some goods, as they had before. But everyone would be working, everyone would have money, and that seemed, in our experience, to mean good times. What we hadn't quite realized was that the issue was not jobs for all, or the level of prices or anything like that. The issue was no less than national and Western security against Communist aggression.

Korea May Be Repeated

Korea had shown us and the West that the assault there might be repeated elsewhere. Even final victory in Korea would not change that fact. The West had been attacked in Korea without warning by an enemy much more powerful and efficient than we had thought possible; the forces of the supposedly mighty West had come perilously close to being driven into the sea. How strong really was the West? What if Russian-engineered wars developed in various parts of the world to consume that strength?

Recently there has come a sudden reversal of fortunes in the fighting in Korea; our apprehensions of a UN Dunkirk have been succeeded by anticipations of early, complete victory. Militarily the West looks a good deal better than it did in July. Maybe the Occidental is still a more efficient fighting man than the Oriental (we had begun to doubt it). We're feeling a little cockier than we did a few weeks ago. And at the same time Russia's representatives at UN have been behaving a little less truculently.

Naturally, all this has caused a very pleasant lessening of tension. If we can lick 'em in Korea, couldn't we do it in Europe too, if we had to? Perhaps disaster for the West isn't just around the corner after all. The danger in this thinking, of course, is that it engenders complacency and inaction, the besetting weaknesses of democracy. Having set our hands to the preparedness plough, we must not withdraw them. Russia itself will presumably not halt its build-up for war; defeat in Korea will, rather, intensify it. If Russia is indeed adopting a milder attitude in international contacts, unfortunately it may prove to be no more than a pause before the initiation of a new aggression.

Canada Very Vulnerable

To advocate preparedness is to be accused, in certain quarters, of warmongering. But no one wants war less than Canadians. Ours is a rich country, with many important resources waiting to be developed, and we certainly don't want to waste our time and strength in preparing for a war, much less in waging one. But our natural wealth makes some others covetous and the smallness of our population renders us particularly vulnerable to attack.

Many of the observers most competent to judge believe that Russia is not yet ready to attack the West in Europe—in other words, to begin World War III—but that it will be by 1952. If the West then looks reasonably easy to defeat, there will be a war; if it does not, Russia may not venture. That is the general idea. It is not a pleasant one but we should face it and prepare accordingly. The surprise assault in Korea is evidence of what can happen, perhaps on a much larger scale elsewhere.

With victory in Korea we must not relax in our preparedness effort; we have all too little time anyway.

—J. Steele

by P. M. Richards

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U.S. BUSINESS

Policy:

ALUMINUM SHORTAGE

GOVERNMENT officials are still marking time in their handling of the aluminum shortage, unable to decide whether to purchase aluminum from Canada on a three-year contract or to expand U.S. aluminum plant capacity.

All that has been decided in the numerous conferences held to date is that there can be no stockpiling out of current domestic production from existing facilities. If further stockpiling is deemed imperative, Canadian metal probably will be sought to fill the gap.

CLAMPS

U.S. BUSINESSMEN are resigned to additional economic controls. These will include priority orders, whereby manufacturers would be required to fill military orders first, and limitation orders, which would prohibit the manufacture of articles that consume materials needed for war goods.

The Government also is toying with the idea of issuing orders for the requisitioning of some strategic materials that are in short supply. Already the Government has issued an inventory order to prevent hoarding by industry of 32 critical materials.

Economics:

INFLATION

INFLATION is the top U.S. internal problem according to federal reserve officials who now take the position there is no longer any discussion of whether "we will have it—we have it now."

After pinpointing the trouble, the banking authorities assert that the nation's main reliance must be on allocations, control of inventory and further measures to curb the expansion of private credit.

Higher taxes are inevitable, but it takes time for a new tax program to become effective. In order to hold the line, new restrictions will be issued shortly on credit for new construction projects and major improvements and additions.

Meanwhile, industrial stocks which have moved up into new high ground for the past 20 years on buying based chiefly on inflation fears and business borrowings, climbed for the sixteenth consecutive week. Hoarding has tapered off and there is some question as to how long present sales may hold up. It may be that some of the summertime boom sales have been borrowed from fall or winter trade.

Production:

STRAIN

PRODUCTION records are being broken on all sides by industry. The paper industry—operating at capacity—has started allocations despite the repeated assertion that makers of paper and paperboard can readily supply all needs of both the government and civilian consumers. Paper output this year is running between 5 and 10 per cent above the previous peak in 1948. With their sources of raw material becoming tighter almost daily, paper mills are being forced to pay premium prices for spot wood pulp and waste paper.

■ Automobile trade officials, now that the defence program has been unfolded, feel that the 1951 slash in production will not total more than 700,000 cars and trucks. That would mean that 1951 output would be about equal to the previous record of 6,350,000 cars set in 1949. It would, of course, be under the anticipated all-time high of more than 7,000,000 motor cars likely to be established this year if all-out war does not intervene.

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FIRE MARINE CASUALTY

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PENMANS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of October, 1950.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of November to Shareholders of record of the 2nd day of October, 1950.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of November to Shareholders of record of the 16th day of October, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
L. P. ROBERTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MONTREAL,
September 22, 1950.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 255

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1950 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th September 1950. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART,
General Manager

Toronto, 8th September 1950

Standard Chemical Company
LIMITED
Dividend—Preferred Stock

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent (1¼%) on the issued 5% cumulative redeemable preferred shares of the Company has this day been declared payable on the 1st day of December, 1950 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1950.

BY ORDER of the Board.
G. MILLWARD,
Secretary.

September 26th, 1950.

Standard Chemical Company
LIMITED
Dividend—Common Stock

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of twelve and one-half cents (12½c) per share on the issued Common shares of the Company has this day been declared payable on the 1st day of December, 1950 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1950.

BY ORDER of the Board.
G. MILLWARD,
Secretary.

September 26th, 1950.

Three Times Northway

Just Being "The Boss's Son" Didn't Insure Promotion

by Michael Young

FOR ALL its shiny industry and national flair, Ontario still shows occasional flashes of what might be called "Upper Canadaness"—a small-town pride in a local son who has done well, and a tendency to go for tradition in a big way. A couple of weeks ago, quite a few Ontario centres were exhibiting this trait.

The occasion was the 75th anniversary celebrations of John Northway and Son, a home-grown merchandising house that has been selling clothes to Ontario women for three generations.

On the receiving end of the congratulations was a tall, blond young

—Toronto Star

JOHN NORTHWAY

(45) man with a ready smile and a quiet friendly outlook just tinted with shyness. He is the third John Northway to be President of the firm. This third Northway has had the job since 1946, and he is, in a sense, a man under the gun.

Thanks to an enterprising grandfather, who had parlayed a $4-a-week tailoring job into a major clothing retail and manufacturing establishment, and a father with the business know-how to maintain the momentum, John Northway had a ready-to-wear career awaiting him when he stepped into the ladies' clothing business 27 years ago. It looked like the easy way. But during those 27 years—the last four particularly when he has been President of the firm—this third John Northway has found that, while he got a break at the start, filling the job has not been as simple as he might have expected when he was a business neophite.

"It was," says Northway, "a foregone conclusion that I would go into this business, but it was not a foregone conclusion that I would head it." Under the watchful eyes of his father and uncle (Garfield Northway, for 25 years General Manager of stores), young John began setting the business world on fire by unloading ladies' hosiery in the receiving room. That was the beginning, but he went up step by step.

The older Northways were "pretty severe critics," he remembers, "I have not the slightest doubt I'd have been knocked down if I didn't fill the bill. And I'd have been kept there until I did." He filled the bill, apparently, for his progress was steady. By the time he reached the executive category, he had had practical experience in every part of the business.

That, of course, is how to become an executive. In the true Horatio Alger fashion you toe the mark all the way. And while, in Northway's case, there was a big incentive to toe the mark, that very fact made the mark he had to get his toe on substantially higher than the average.

It may have seemed tough in the early days; his father apparently was satisfied with nothing less than perfection, but a characteristic of the Northway establishment made a high level of business ability in its upcoming President essential. The characteristic: people who work for Northways tend to make it a career.

Northway's father probably foresaw that, when young John took over, he would be under the gun from the considerable number of employees who had worked under two previous President John Northways. These oldtimers would expect at least the same ability from the third John Northway.

"Upper Canadaness"

But the oldtime employees weren't the only people who had to be satisfied. Northway's does a business in Ontario, and there was that "Upper Canadaness" putting John Northway more or less under the gun too.

When Northway's celebrated their 75th anniversary, they were given quite a spread in the Toronto dailies. Now it takes more than smart public relations to accomplish that in rapidly-growing-sophisticated Toronto. In this case tradition did it. Parts of Toronto were acting like a fond mother at a high school graduation. These people—customers, friends of the firm, *et al.*—had their eyes on the third John Northway when he took over the President's office in 1946. But Northway, with 27 years' intensive training behind him, wasn't suffering from stage fright. Knowledge bred confidence, and in the last four years he has shown he can more than live up to all that was expected of him.

With a background heavy in tradition, you might think Northway himself would be pretty tradition-conscious. That's not the case. His personal concession to tradition is a "feeling of pride in following two other Northways in the business." Apart from that, he is strictly a forward-looking young man. And old members of the firm, impressed by his first four years as President, are convinced he has a lot to look forward to.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1950 payable November 25, 1950 to shareholders of record October 16, 1950.

By Order of the Board,
J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.

Montreal, September 25, 1950.

THERE'S A *Better* WAY
OF PERSUADING YOUR PROSPECTS TO SIGN

Use The Friendly Up-To-Date Service Of

The CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
The CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO.
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

CANADIAN BUSINESS

STILL SCARCE: *1,600,000 new hp from Pine Portage, Ont., and other new projects; but scarce hydro still centres attention on St. Lawrence (See below).*

THE ECONOMY

THOUGH war clouds are lightening, no abatement in the pace of Canadian business is currently evident. The labor supply situation has shown some further tightening, but there will soon be some seasonal relief here with the arrival of colder weather. Many essential materials, chief of them steel, were this week becoming in increasingly short supply. Consumers as well as manufacturers were already hit by the steel shortage; householders who have lately installed oil-burners found themselves unable to get fuel storage tanks and thus could not operate their home heating systems. Trade Minister Howe denied intention to use the power to control essential materials and services recently given him by Parliament, but mills and distributors were voluntarily allocating supplies.

The likelihood of an early end to hostilities in Korea had not yet affected the rearmament program and probably would not do so. Actual and prospective orders from the United States seemed likely to be maintained and even to increase in view of continuing Communist pressure in Europe and elsewhere.

Hydro:

STILL TRYING

ONTARIO and New York hydro people were mustering for still another try to get action on the 2.2 million horsepower St. Lawrence power project. They had tried about every approach to the problem, but in all cases had run into one or more stumbling blocks each time.

Original plans called for joint action between Canada and the U.S. in the construction of a combined power and seaway project. This was blocked in the Congress where some U.S. interests, fearing competition from the Seaway, successfully lobbied against it. As long as Washington withheld its approval, Ottawa had done likewise. But now the Canadian Government was showing signs of impatience. Indications were the Cabinet was warming up to the idea of Canada doing the job alone if Washington kept balking.

As far as hydro men were concerned, the Seaway wasn't essential; their main interest was in the power-generating scheme, though their plans did provide for development of the Seaway. Latest effort of the New York and Ontario Hydro Commissions is toward the development of the power project only. Ontario Hydro Chairman Robert Saunders was arguing last week that objection to the Seaway from some quarters should not be allowed to hold up the power project.

But there was a stumbling block here too. President Truman had said he would never approve the power development unless it were accompanied by development of the Seaway, and so far, the lobbies in Washington had too firm a grip on the Congressional ear for that.

There was room for speculation on the Truman stand. In spite of the best efforts of hydro men on both sides of the border, the spectre of power shortage had not disappeared. The Ontario Commission, for instance, had put new generating stations in operation this summer which would be delivering 1,600,000 new horsepower by 1952; but in spite of this, Ontario consumers were being warned to economize in its use, or face more rationing and cut-offs. The situation was as bad, or worse, in New York. With defence demands putting new strain on industry, it was becoming apparent that additional power had to be found somewhere, lobby or no lobby. If Truman stuck to his guns, he might be able to bring the only-slightly-less-needed Seaway in on the shoulders of the bill authorizing the power project.

Gas:

TEXAS PRESSURE

WHILE the Alberta Gas Conservation Board, which so far has authorized only two minor permits for gas export, continued to muddle over the big gas export applications, Texas capitalists were starting to move into another potential gas market. One Texas group already threatens to take over the

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It All Begins in the Family

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WALTER F. SMITH
VICE-PRESIDENT

A Purely Canadian Company

549

Pacific Coast market as an outlet for Texas gas, and recently it was reported that another Texas group has its eye on the Ontario and Quebec markets.

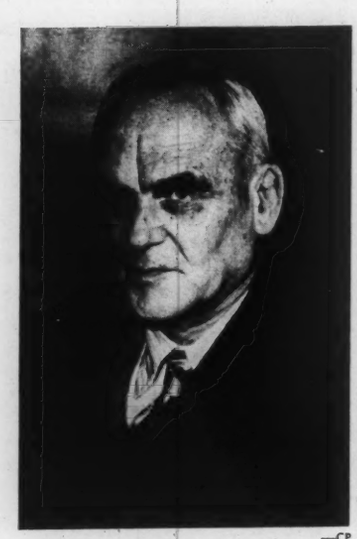
Alberta oil and gas men were getting restless. So was the U.S. Munitions Board.

Alberta Lands and Mines Minister Norman Tanner sent a letter to the Alberta Board quoting a letter which he, in turn, had received from Trade Minister Howe.

The U.S. Munitions Board, said Howe, had told him of its anxiety about fuel supplies in the Pacific Northwest—now a vital strategic area because of its atomic energy plants and other major industries. The Board indicated that it proposed to rectify the fuel situation right away. It wanted to know if Alberta had the necessary gas to supply needs across the line; if not, it would take steps to get gas piped to the Pacific coast from Texas.

This attitude, commented Howe in his letter to Tanner, made it a matter of "great urgency" that Alberta should make a decision about permitting gas export. In other words, the Federal Government was telling the Provincial Government as plainly as it could to get a move on — or risk losing the market altogether.

Trouble was that the Board was concerning itself not only with the estimated gas reserves of Alberta, but also with the routes by which this gas ought to be piped from Alberta to Pacific coast points. It was deeply immersed in the arguments between the all-Canadian route (either through the Yellowhead or Crow's Nest pass) and alternative routes running partly through the U.S. These arguments had little to do with the Board's main function, which is to decide on the basis of expert evidence, whether Alberta has enough gas reserves in sight to secure its own needs and still keep the export pipelines filled.



—CP

TRADE MINISTER HOWE: *As plainly as possible — get a move on.*

The Howe-Tanner correspondence, almost certainly, would have the effect of bringing the Board back to its real job. Even so, it was still an open question last week whether any decision could be reached before Washington got tired of waiting and told the powerful Texas interests to go ahead and build their 2,200-mile, 350,000,000-cubic-feet-a-day pipeline to the West Coast.

Policy:

OFF THE PEG

UNPEGGING the official exchange rate of the Canadian dollar came after several months of steady improvement in Canada's U.S. dollar reserve position. From a low of $480 million in November, 1947, reserves had climbed: present estimates put them over $1.6 billion.

When Britain and the other sterling area countries sharply reduced their buying from Canada, and we also were very short of U.S. dollars, it had looked like good business to bonus U.S. purchasing here by increasing the value of U.S. dollars in Canada. By discounting our dollar we put ourselves in position to sell more goods to the U.S. and thereby bolster our then shrinking exports, and also possess ourselves of more U.S. dollars. This expectation was amply fulfilled. Since then the Korean War and the big rearmament program have further increased U.S. buying from Canada, and Canadian production has been able to meet the demands on it. Under this pressure, our price level was rising. Why, in these circumstances, should the artificial discount be maintained? Why not free the Canadian dollar to find its real trading relationship?

Early opinion was that the free market, which was to determine the U.S. value of the Canadian dollar, would still show the Canadian money at a slight discount. This was expected to disappear as U.S. defence purchases increased.

There were two policy factors also: 1) As long as this control was in operation, Canada had to keep hundreds of millions of dollars inactive as reserves; 2) letting the Canadian dollar appreciate would put a damper on rising living costs in Canada. If the Canadian dollar reached parity with the U.S., goods imported from the States (cotton goods, coal, oil, gas and some fruits) should show a ten per cent price drop. At the same time, the attraction of the U.S. market for many Canadian food products (meat especially) would be reduced, supply in Canada would probably be increased, and this would have a downward influence on their prices.

—Globe and Mail

CCL'S CONROY: "... *Your Russian holiday ... has now come to an end.*"

Labor:

HALT

CCL President A. R. Mosher had urged his fellow trade unionists to throw Communist-dominated unions out of the CCL, when he addressed the convention during its opening sessions. The delegates, who represented the 360,000 members of the Congress, responded vigorously: They kicked out the large and powerful United Electrical Workers' Union, on the first day of the week-long meetings.

Loss of the union's 20,000 members meant a considerable reduction in CCL strength. In addition, the financial loss in per capita dues will amount to about $40,000 annually. But the CCL was fed up with the UEW. The union's leaders were described by Pat Conroy, Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress, as "vassals crawling on their knees before Joe Stalin." The 700 delegates after hearing Conroy's vigorous denunciation of the UEW overwhelmingly

Your opportunity to try new type contact lenses . . .

Now, from the most advanced optic laboratories of Europe comes a finer contact lens, with many advantages over previous types.

Mueller-Welt Lenses are *Fluidless* (uses natural tears) and made of extremely thin plastic. Easily fitted, worn without discomfort . . . you can engage in any activity without fear . . . Mueller-Welt lenses cannot fall out. *And they are unbreakable.*

Mueller-Welt contact lenses give you clear and normal vision together with the freedom and safety of unbreakable lenses. If heavy frame glasses are a social, sport or business handicap—our trained optometrist will gladly give you an eye examination and if you wish demonstrate what Mueller-Welt Contact Lenses can do for you. No obligation.

Write or phone for free booklet describing Mueller-Welt Contact Lenses.

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. . . BEFORE SHE BECOMES A WIDOW!

CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND

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CALVIN BULLOCK, LTD.

voted to expel it from the Congress.

Last year the CCL threw out another large left-wing union, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. And before the Congress concluded its Winnipeg convention, the delegates passed a resolution, submitted by its executive, empowering the executive to suspend or expel affiliated unions on the grounds of Communism. Heretofore the executive has had to find some excuse, other than Communism, for booting out Red-led unions.

The new power given the executive of the CCL means that the left-wing leaders of the Fur and Leather Workers' Union with its 5,000 members; the British Columbia Shipyard Workers Federation, with 3,000 members and the Maritime Marine Workers' Federation, a smaller union operating on the east coast, will have to be on their best behavior or face expulsion.

As the convention closed, Conroy thundered for the fellow travellers' benefit, "your Russian holiday of the last generation has now officially come to an end in the trade-union movement." He added, "My friends of the Communist party and you woolly-headed fellow travellers, you've come to an end. The halt is here."

U.K. BUSINESS

Labor:

NO "CLIPPIES"

THE stickers on London bus and tram windows advertising "Male conductors wanted" were yellow with age, and peeling at the corners. For months the London Transport Board had attempted to bring more men into its payroll.

When 7,400 busmen in 60 transport districts went out on strike, they were protesting against the recruiting of women to fill existing vacancies.

The busmen emphasized they were not objecting to female labor as such, but claimed the LTB was using them in order to evade a year-old demand for a £1 a week pay increase.

Busmen blamed low wages (present wage £6 4s) for the gradual drift of male workers from the industry. To offset the shortage the Board, they said, had to take on "clippies".

Three drivers at Hendon station, serving northwest London between Hendon and London Bridge, refused to take their double-deckers out of the garage when "clippie" recruits were assigned to their routes. More than 500 busmen, involving 100 buses, joined the strike in sympathy.

Advertising:

TV SALES TALK?

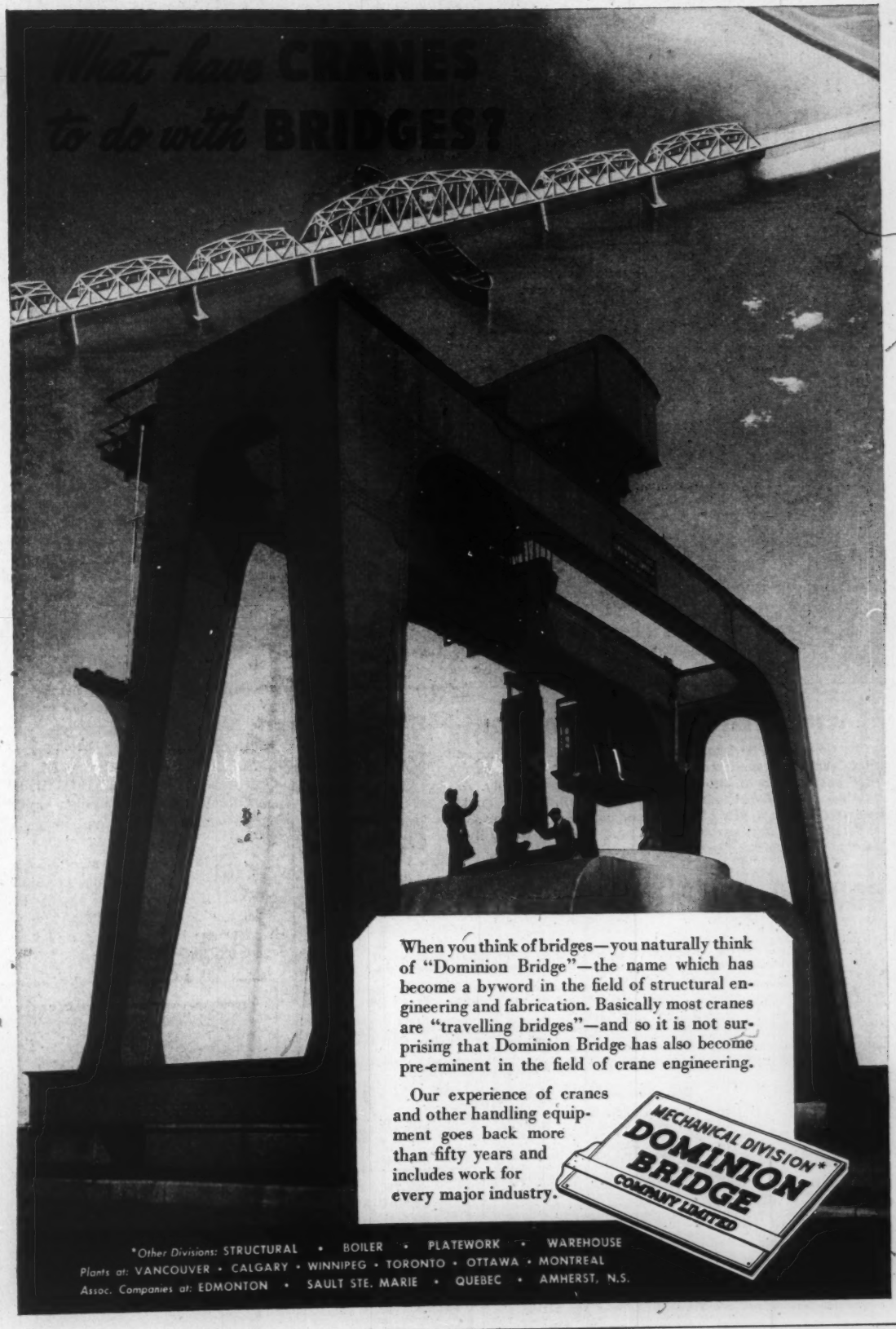
THE British radio listener and television owner may yet have his programs interrupted by sales talk. The question of advertising over the BBC is by no means a dead issue.

Last week two members of the Beveridge Committee making a report on radio and television returned from an intensive study of network and local broadcasting in the United States and Canada.

Selwyn Lloyd, Conservative MP, and Mrs. Mary Stokes, head of Westfield College, were both "tremendously impressed with the spectacular progress of television in the United States." The investigators wouldn't make public their opinion about sponsored entertainment over the air.

Said Lloyd: "I think one must take into account differences in national temperament which are reflected in national advertising."

Mrs. Stokes pointed out the underlying sex appeal in most American advertising. "It would be different in England."



When you think of bridges—you naturally think of "Dominion Bridge"—the name which has become a byword in the field of structural engineering and fabrication. Basically most cranes are "travelling bridges"—and so it is not surprising that Dominion Bridge has also become pre-eminent in the field of crane engineering.

Our experience of cranes and other handling equipment goes back more than fifty years and includes work for every major industry.

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AD78

"MY BANK" TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

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HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

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"At the age of 50 I answered an N.I.A. advertisement and set to work. I haven't made a 'mint of money' from my writings, but enough to know that I can write acceptably. Answering that advertisement was the opening of a golden door to riches, not only of dollars and cents but to experience. So forget your age, enrol in N.I.A. and begin to really live."
—John W. Christian, Red Deer, Alberta.

How do you KNOW you can't WRITE?

Have you ever tried?
Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training, under competent guidance?
Or have you been sitting back, as it is so easy to do, waiting for the day to come when you will awaken, all of a sudden, to the discovery, "I am a writer"?
If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably **never will write.** Lawyers must be law clerks. Doctors must be internes. Engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our time, the egg does come before the chicken.
It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.
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INSURANCE

ENDOWMENT OR TERM?

STRANGELY enough, Dr. Goodby had no life insurance. Henry Burtall had been seeing him about life insurance since his college days and, as a matter of fact, had sold him a $5,000 Five Year Term policy shortly after Dr. Goodby was married in 1944, but, like term policies do, this one had expired last year. Burtall had been around again a couple of weeks ago and, to make a long story short, Dr. Goodby had agreed to buy a new $25,000 policy. The only trouble was that Dr. Goodby and Burtall couldn't see eye to eye on a suitable plan of insurance. Dr. Goodby seemed to favor another term policy. Burtall didn't.

Dr. Goodby's thinking in this matter was probably influenced by what his friend Dr. Lazanby had recently done. Dr. Lazanby, a few years his senior, had been so impressed with the idea of buying term insurance and handling his own investments to ensure a comfortable old age, that only last month he had dropped a substantial endowment policy, started in 1940, and had replaced it with a Term to Age 65 policy.

But Burtall placed two written proposals before Goodby and asked him to think them out for himself.

1. A $25,000 "Term to Age 65" policy with an annual premium of $325. If he died before age 65, his wife would receive $25,000. If he lived to age 65, the term policy would expire without value. Total outlay—$9,750.

2. A $25,000 "Endowment at Age 65" policy with an annual premium of $725. If he died before age 65, his wife would receive $25,000. If he lived to age 65, he himself would receive $25,000 or, if he wished, a life annuity of $150 monthly. Total outlay—$21,750.

Dr. Goodby studied these proposals carefully. The more he thought about them, the more he agreed with Burtall that he faced two major problems in the field of family security. The first was to make sure that his wife had enough to live on and educate the boys if he died. The second was to make sure that he himself would have enough money saved to provide at least a subsistence income for the rest of his life if he reached retirement age.

It became increasingly clear that the term policy would solve the first problem satisfactorily if he died before age 65 but not the second; not unless he could discipline and educate himself to invest a fixed portion of his income each year until his retirement.

Burtall had said there were circumstances when a term policy would be the most suitable. Certainly, the $5,000 Five Year Term policy he bought in the first year of his practice had served a useful purpose. After all, money was short then and he couldn't afford to worry about old age. It was different now. He was established and could see where he was going. If he bought the term policy, he would have to make his own investments and that would mean choosing the right investments, watching for changes in the underlying security, etc.

No. The term policy was out. Maybe there were circumstances which called for a term policy but they were not his. He was a doctor; not an investment and accounting expert. Maybe Dr. Lazanby was an investment expert of sorts.—*Edward Ruse*

GEORGE GILBERT, *who ordinarily conducts this department, is temporarily absent by reason of illness.*

FLOOD MODEL

BC'S Fraser Valley will be flooded again—this time in miniature. A three-acre model of the valley has been set up at the University of BC; flood conditions will be simulated mechanically and from studies made of the model, flood control and irrigation methods will be devised. This picture was taken 500 feet above the replica.

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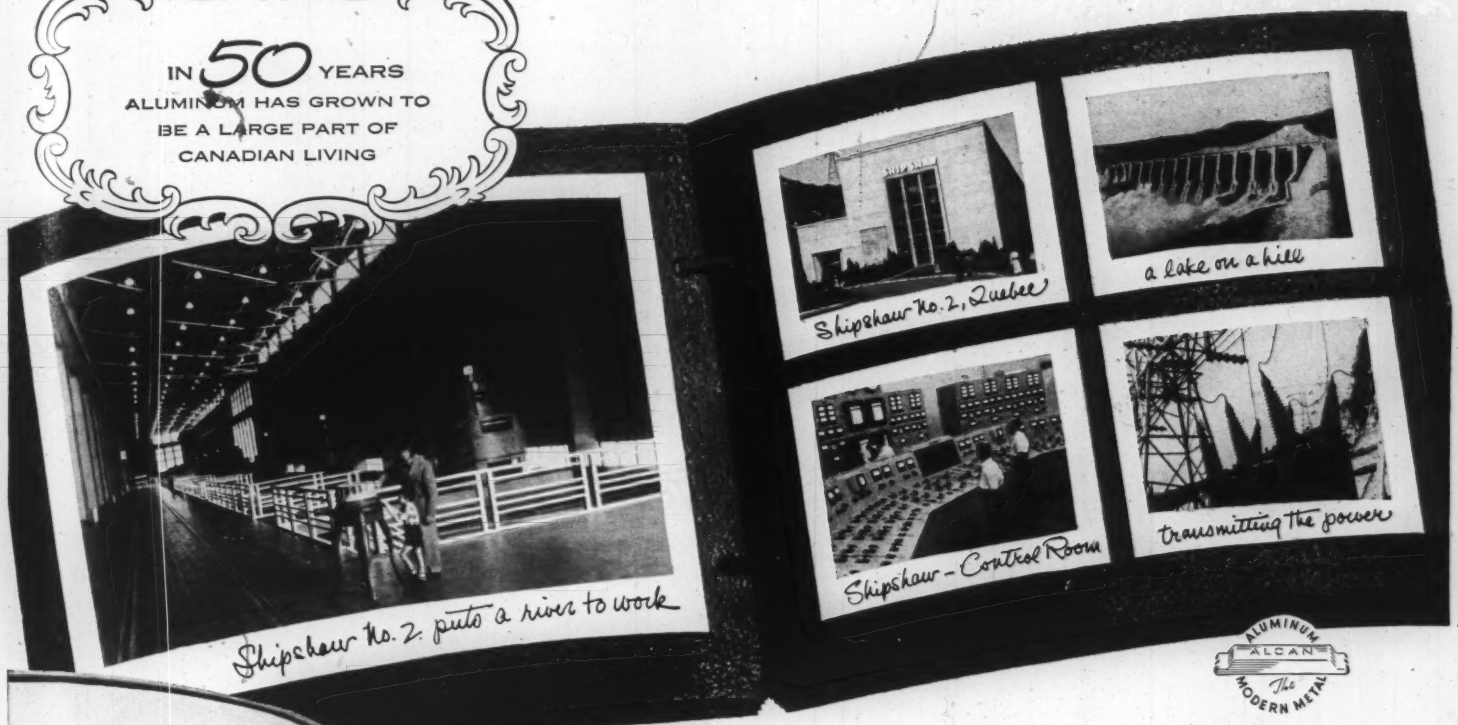

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